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BEIRUT FORCE — Syrian troops deployed in West Beirut manning a checkpoint Thursday. A Syrian general said all 75 militia offices there are closed. Page 2.

Iran Report Sharply Critical of Reagan

Regan's Dismissal Is Urged

By Robert C. Siner
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — "The president's heart overcame his good judgment," said Senator Paul S. Trible Jr., Republican of Virginia, in expressing a major theme as lawmakers commented on the Tower Commission report.

Initial reaction among both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate and the House of Representatives placed most of the blame on the National Security Council and the White House staff for what Senator Bob Dole called "colossal blunders."

The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, took the brunt of the criticism, and there was almost unanimous agreement that he should resign or be dismissed.

Mr. Regan had been under pressure to resign before the report came out. "The president," said Mr. Dole, Republican of Kansas and the Senate minority leader, "ought to get the moving van in there."

"Don Regan had unlimited access to the president," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, "and that was one of the major problems."

"The chief of staff should be removed," said Mr. Burton, Republican of Indiana and a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Regan had been under considerable pressure to resign before the report came out.

Edward F. Feighan, another member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, termed the report "a compelling instruction to President Reagan that he should dismiss Donald Regan as chief of staff immediately."

The Ohio Democrat called Mr. Regan "the single individual who is most responsible" and said he must leave if President Ronald Reagan is to convince Congress and the country he "is able and intends to take over the reins of this government for the next 18 months."

Representative Charles E. Schumer, Democrat of New York, in a speech on the House floor, criticized "ideological cowboys" at the White House "who took things into their own hands and messed up."

This theme was expressed, too, by former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, who said, "Our vital national interests have been compromised by officials who didn't respect our law."

The president, in contrast, was treated almost gently, with his major fault described as "a sin of omission." Mr. Hart called him "a president sadly detached from the facts."

Mr. Dole said the "president didn't do things wrong but he didn't force review of procedure and process, something he should have done." He added, "I am confident he'll now take the necessary steps to rectify the real problem the report reveals."

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona and a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, said Mr. Regan "had made



President Ronald Reagan holding a copy of the report of the Tower Commission.

Tower Panel Cites Mistakes by All in Secret Arms Deals

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The Tower commission, in a report highly critical of President Ronald Reagan and his top aides, said that Mr. Reagan "did not seem to be aware" of the details nor consequences of the secret Iran arms operation conducted by poorly supervised officials of his National Security Council.

The commission, contradicting Mr. Reagan's past assertions, said the operation was a misguided effort, conducted outside normal channels, to trade arms for hostages.

Mr. Reagan and his staff members "made major policy mistakes" in the Iran arms operation, the panel said, and the president's aides tried to cover up the full story once it began unraveling.

Of Mr. Reagan, the board said: "At no time did he insist upon accountability and performance review" of the National Security Council's actions.

It singled out, in particular, the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, who it said "must bear primary responsibility for the chaos that descended upon the White House" following the disclosure of the secret arms sales and diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The report shows that administration officials first deceived each other in carrying out the Iran-contra policies, and then tried to deceive Congress and the American people as details of the affair were disclosed.

The report cited what it said was a misleading account of events by the former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane; indications of concealment efforts by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a security council aide; and a lack of notes from meetings at which Mr. McFarlane's successor, Admiral John M. Poindexter, was official note-taker.

The commission said it did not believe Mr. Reagan himself intended to cover up unlawful conduct, that he wanted the full story told.

There have been reports that Colonel North may have destroyed, altered or removed documents from the White House. The commission said it lacked the evidence to confirm or refute that he had done so. But it said there was "considerable reason to question the actions" of Colonel North in the aftermath of the first public disclosure in November of the arms sales.

"The board found indications that Lieutenant Colonel North was involved in an effort, over time, to conceal or withhold important information," the report said.

In one instance, Colonel North recounted in an internal message on the National Security Council's computer how he had misinformed the intelligence committee of the House of Representatives about his role in directing covert aid to the Nicaraguan rebels. His boss, Admiral Poindexter, replied: "Well done."

The board, which was appointed by Mr. Reagan, was sharply critical of his casual management style as president and declared that the

Iran arms operation "was a U.S. policy that worked against itself." The three-man panel, headed by former Senator John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, said that, therefore, "they could not help but create an incentive for further hostage-taking."

Moreover, the arms shipments to Iran threatened to change the military balance of the Iran-Iraq war, "rewarded a regime that clearly supported terrorism and hostage-taking," and "ran directly counter to the administration's own policies on terrorism."

A principal charge in the report was that Admiral Poindexter, who

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■ Israel urged the Reagan administration to make the arms sales to Iran, the report said.

■ Robert Gates's confirmation as CIA director appeared to be jeopardized by the report.

■ Colonel North apparently helped organize a network of businesses and groups to finance the Nicaraguan rebels.

has resigned as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, and William J. Casey, former director of central intelligence, both failed the president by not informing him of the diversion of funds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The board made no conclusions on questions of legality, which it said were outside its brief, other than to say the whole operation "raised far-reaching legal questions" regarding arms exports, covert action and congressional notification.

Legal issues are being studied by the independent counsel, or special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh.

The report focused particularly sharp criticism of Mr. Casey, who resigned last month while convalescing from brain cancer surgery, for his failure to advise the president of the risks in the arms sales to Iran. The sales preceded the diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels, at the behest of Colonel North.

The report said: "Director Casey appears to have been informed in considerable detail about the specifics of the Iranian operation. He appears to have acquiesced in and to have encouraged North's exercise of direct operational control over the operation which increased the risks to the president if the initiative became public or the operation failed."

"There is no evidence, however, that Director Casey explained this risk to the president or made clear to the president that Lieutenant Colonel North, rather than the CIA, was running the operation."

It continued: "The president does not recall ever being informed of this fact. Indeed, Director Casey should have gone further and pressed for operational responsibility to be transferred to the CIA."

The report criticized Secretary of State

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Soviet Nuclear Test Ends 19-Month Halt

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union set off a nuclear explosion Thursday, ending its 19-month unilateral ban on nuclear testing, the press agency Tass reported.

The explosion, in the republic of Kazakhstan, was designed "to test the results of research in the field of nuclear physics," Major General Geli Botnenin said at a press conference in Moscow.

"The termination of the moratorium was a forced measure dictated by security interests only," he said.

The general blamed the United States for Moscow's decision to resume testing, and noted that the Reagan administration had rejected

ed Soviet proposals for a joint U.S.-Soviet moratorium.

"Washington's irresponsible policy has placed us before the need to terminate the unilateral moratorium," General Botnenin said. "A historic chance for ending nuclear tests once and for all has been missed at this stage."

Moscow, he said, was prepared to hold talks with the United States on a stage-by-stage elimination of testing.

"We are leaving the door open also on the question of the moratorium," he said. "The Soviet Union is ready to get back to it any day and month when the United States announces termination of its nuclear tests."

[U.S. officials said Moscow's test would have no effect on President Ronald Reagan's policy of continuing a U.S. testing program as long as the West relies on nuclear weapons for deterrence. Reuters reported from Washington.]

"We said before, that when the Soviets decide to resume testing, this is their decision," said Phyllis Oakley, a State Department spokeswoman.

The Kremlin had said in December that the first U.S. test in 1987 would compel the Soviet Union to end the moratorium it began in August 1985.

The United States conducted a nuclear test in Nevada on Feb. 3, the first this year and the 26th since the Soviet moratorium. The United States has concentrated its nuclear testing on the development of the Strategic Defense Initiative program, according to Western and Soviet specialists.

The explosion Thursday was in the Soviet test range at Semipalatinsk, Tass reported.

General Botnenin confirmed that an American-Soviet facility for monitoring a possible nuclear test ban, established in Semipalatinsk last summer, was shut before the test was conducted. But he said the facility would be allowed to operate.

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Genscher Tells U.S. to Abide By ABM Pact

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told two high-ranking U.S. envoys Thursday that West Germany believed the United States and the Soviet Union should continue to adhere to a strict interpretation of the anti-ballistic missile treaty.

At the end of a 90-minute meeting with the envoys, Paul H. Nitze and Richard N. Perle, the foreign minister released a statement that bluntly recalled previous American commitments to hold to a restrictive interpretation of the 1972 accord.

It specifically mentioned a promise given in October 1985 by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to foreign ministers of countries belonging to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Nitze, a special adviser to President Ronald Reagan, and Mr. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense, are on a swing through Western Europe to explain the administration's preference for a "broad" interpretation of the treaty that would permit expanded testing of anti-missile systems.

[The Dutch government indicated to the visiting U.S. envoys Thursday that it was opposed to testing of a space-based missile defense system under existing agreements between Washington and Moscow, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Reuters reported that Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers, in talks with Mr. Nitze, also expressed Dutch concern about testing the ABM treaty less narrowly.]

A widespread impression in Western Europe is that the two envoys are not authentically consulting with the allies but simply informing them of a decision that has virtually been made.

The conservative Daily Telegraph in London wrote Thursday of "so-called consultations," adding that the presence of the hard-line Mr. Perle suggested the consultations would be "little more than rapid take-it-or-leave-it briefings."

Mr. Genscher's weight in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition was enhanced by the good showing of the foreign minister's Free Democratic Party in last month's parliamentary elections, and his outspokenness Thursday was anticipated by a mild dissent issued by the chancellor's office Wednesday night after Mr. Kohl's meeting with the two envoys.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Mr. Genscher had warned the Americans of the possible impact of "unilateral decisions on the Geneva negotiations and on the devel-

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MUSEUM PIECE — This sketch of a bicycle — a surprise to scholars when it was found among the papers of Leonardo da Vinci — is part of the collection in a museum in the artist's hometown in Italy. Page 12.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Morocco and Polisario guerrillas claimed victory in fighting in the northeast part of the Western Sahara. Page 2.

■ Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has praised Poland for its handling of dissent. Page 4.

■ The Kremlin has turned its reforming energies toward improvement of the legal system. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Orders plunged by 7.5 percent for durable goods at U.S. factories in January. Page 15.

■ South Korea plans a buying spree in the United States because of the dollar's decline against the yen. Page 15.

The Commission's Key Findings

● President Ronald Reagan and his aides "made major policy mistakes" in dealing with Iran, in a misguided attempt to swap arms for hostages.

● Officials at the NSC produced a dozen versions of what happened that misled President Reagan and the American public.

● The Iran initiative ran directly counter to the administration's stated policies of refusing to bargain with terrorists.

● There is "considerable evidence" that profits from the arms sale were diverted to the rebels

fighting the Nicaraguan government, but the money could not be traced because key former administration officials failed to appear before the panel.

● The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, "shares" in the responsibility for the run-away policies of the National Security Council.

● Evidence suggests that William J. Casey, the CIA director at the time, received information about the possible diversion of funds to the Contras almost a month before the diversion was disclosed. (UPI)



William J. Casey
... 'shared responsibility'



John M. Poindexter
... 'failed grievously'



Donald Regan
... 'primary responsibility'

Brazil Expected to Outline Plan on Debt Crisis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — Brazilian officials reportedly will present a five-point plan to resolve their nation's debt crisis, including new loans, a review of repayment terms and an austerity program, when they meet with U.S. and European government officials starting Friday.

Brazil's Globo television network, citing unnamed government sources, said Finance Minister Dilson Funaro would call for a review of repayment terms for the country's entire \$109 billion debt, including loans from governments

and multinational agencies, in return for monitoring by the International Monetary Fund and \$400 in new loans from the agency.

Finance Ministry aides said Thursday that Mr. Funaro and the central bank president, Francisco Gomes, are to fly to the United States on Thursday night. They did not give details of their program in New York and Washington or of further contacts scheduled next week in West Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Britain, except to say they would meet with the U.S. Treasury secretary, James

A. Baker 3d, and the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

Brazil last week suspended dollar interest payments on the \$66 billion it owes to foreign banks. In a separate development on Thursday, Brazil's federal government said it would not repay short-term loans from foreign banks unless those banks renew Brazil's credit. It also took over deficit-ridden central banks in five states.

The developments in Brazil came amid other important developments affecting debtors in Latin America:

● Chile reached agreement with its bank lenders Thursday on a \$10.6 billion refinancing package that gives it the second-lowest interest rate for a Latin American debt restructuring. (Page 18)

● Venezuela and its bank advisory committee agreed in principle on revisions to the terms of a \$21 billion debt-rescheduling package signed last February, bankers said Thursday, without disclosing details. Venezuela's total debt is \$35 billion.

● Mexico set a deadline of

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France Takes Option to Buy More AWACS

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Defense Minister Andre Giraud, announcing the signing of a contract with Boeing Co. to purchase three early-warning radar planes, said Thursday that France may later order two additional AWACS.

The cost of the three AWACS, the acronym for airborne warning and control system, will total \$550 million for delivery in 1990 or 1991. Delivery of the planes to France will coincide with the delivery of six AWACS to Britain. Mr. Giraud said at a news conference.

The possibility of an additional order from the American company came as a surprise.

"The option for the other two planes will be for possible supplementary requirements," Mr. Giraud said.

He emphasized that the AWACS would be operated both "independently" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and on an "interoperational" basis within NATO.

Defense Ministry officials said that France had long regarded a modern surveillance system as essential for missions in Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

"We now have the capacity for our use, and within NATO," a min-

See AWACS, Page 4

Dutch Trial: Theology vs. Rights

By Peter Maas
International Herald Tribune

UTRECHT, the Netherlands — The Vatican's conservative doctrine on homosexuality and feminism, a source of deep conflict among Roman Catholics, is on trial in a court of law.

Cardinal Adrianus Simonis, primate of the Dutch Roman Catholic Church, is being sued by a group of feminist theologians and a homosexual-rights organization. In separate cases, they contend that his religious teachings are discriminatory.

The cases appear to represent part of a growing trend of resistance to the conservative teachings of Pope John Paul II. In Central

and South America, the Vatican faces a challenge from liberation theology, which calls on priests to actively support rebellions of the oppressed.

In the United States, the pope's social agenda has caused unease on several fronts. For example, there have been protests against the Holy See's opposition to abortion under any circumstances.

In their lawsuits, the two Dutch groups are seeking court orders barring Cardinal Simonis from publicly preaching his belief that homosexuality is unnatural, and that women are inferior to men.

Arguments were heard in court here last week, and verdicts are expected next week.

"This is about how the Catholic Church proclaims its faith, and to what extent freedom of religion collides with other fundamental rights," said Marije De Jong, spokeswoman for Cardinal Simonis.

"This is very important for Rome," another church official said. "It's a test case."

In the Netherlands, the pope's fervent condemnation of homosexuality and feminism has clashed with the liberal attitudes of the Dutch.

The trials mark the accumulation of several years of tension between the rightward drift of the Holy See. Some Catholics say Cardinal

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Cardinal Adrianus Simonis

Conservative Think Tanks Underpin Thatcher's Assault on Labor Party

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what is nearly certain to be an election year, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her senior political aides have begun to draft a far-reaching campaign manifesto, according to sources close to Mrs. Thatcher.

While the forging of the Conservatives' election platform is being carried out in secret sessions, a handful of private, conservative think tanks just blocks from 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's residence, are providing cerebral ammunition to win the "battle of ideas" against the Labor opposition.

Affectionately or not, they have been dubbed "Thatcher's Commandos."

"Our goal is to win the battle of ideas," said David Willetts, 30, a director at the Center for Policy Studies.

"Our objective is to change the long-held perception in the U.K. about the inherent rationality of state intervention, about the power of the state to improve things," said Mr. Willetts, who was until recently a member of Mrs.

Thatcher's internal think tank, known as the Policy Unit, before moving to the Center for Policy Studies.

Mrs. Thatcher, aiming for a third term in power, has said she hopes to "get rid of Socialism as a second force" in British politics over the course of one or two more terms of Conservative government.

In an interview in November with the Financial Times, Mrs. Thatcher said that a realignment in British politics was within reach, one that might leave just two parties that "fundamentally believed that political freedom had to be backed by economic freedom."

In 1974, before becoming Conservative Party chairman, Mrs. Thatcher helped found the Center for Policy Studies as an independent sounding board for free-market, monetarist ideas.

"There were no conservative think tanks in Britain until the mid-1970s, with the exception of the anti-statist Institute of Economic Affairs established in the '50s," said Frank Johnson, the political commentator for The Times of London. "And they have had their impact."

"They argued, against the dominant orthodoxy," Mr. Johnson said, "that the miners' union could be defeated. Mrs. Thatcher took their advice, fought the miners and won. The think tanks have also had immense impact on the government's privatization program, prevailing against the view that privatization on such a scale would fail because of a lack of will in the bureaucracy."

On the question of tax reductions, a Center of Policy Studies proposal in October 1985 to establish personal investment plans — giving individuals some of the tax advantages received by large corporate pension funds — was adopted in slightly altered form by the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, in the budget for the 1987 fiscal year.

A visitor to the Center for Policy Studies is struck by how small an operation it is in relation to its impact on the government's policies on deregulation, denationalization, trade-union relations and taxation.

The center, near Buckingham Palace in an 18th-century brick house, has three full-time staff members and an annual budget of less

than £250,000 (\$383,000) which goes to salaries and the cost of publications, individuals and corporations are the source of the funds, center officials say.

Unlike leading think tanks in the United States, including the center-right American Enterprise Institute and the center-left Brookings Institution in Washington, British think tanks have remained skeletal operations that serve mainly to assign essays to scholars and other outside experts.

"We're delightfully amateur," said John Redwood, a Conservative Party candidate for Parliament and long-term associate of the Center for Policy Studies.

Mr. Redwood said the center can operate on a small budget because of its ability to attract outside scholars more devoted to the Conservative cause than concerned about pay.

"The last thing we want," he said, "is to have 100 high-paid Ph.D.s cooped up in a glass think tank totally removed from the reality of the nation."

The Adam Smith Institute, a major intellectual force behind the government's denational-

ization of British Gas and other utilities, is a one-room operation stuffed with manuscripts and a much-used photocopy machine.

Bernard Ingham, spokesman for Mrs. Thatcher, said the current impact of the think tanks is difficult to assess. "They help to make sure the prime minister is aware of all angles and not just the particular departmental lines," he said. "Of course, one has to be careful about second guessing" advice from cabinet officers.

Mr. Redwood, the former director of the center's nationalized industries study group and currently head of an international denationalization task force at a leading British merchant bank, said that the role of private think tanks is as crucial as ever.

"Now we are going into our second and third wave of ideas," he said. "A critical issue is that of the style of privatization."

Mr. Redwood asserted that the government cannot only be concerned about returning large industrial companies to the private sector but should ensure that such companies are broken up into smaller enterprises.

The latest center proposal on denationaliza-

tion — to split up and sell the Post Office — has provoked debate. Sir Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office, insisted that if the Post Office is to be denationalized after the next election, "the better course is to keep the business whole."

Robin Cook, a Labor Party member of Parliament and a spokesman on economic affairs, said that conservative think tanks have faded in significance.

"The think tanks were very influential in the first term" of Mrs. Thatcher's government, he said, "as they provided allies to the prime minister, who was trying to move to the right against the centrist members of her cabinet."

"But they've clearly been less significant in the second term," he said, "because she now is so firmly in the saddle."

Mr. Cook said that he regretted the absence of established, independent think tanks that support Labor's positions.

"There are always people on the right willing to put up the money," Mr. Cook said. "That support doesn't exist here on the left."

Morocco and Polisario Claim Victory in Clash

Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — Polisario guerrillas and the Moroccan Army both claimed victory Thursday after fighting their first major battle in two years in the Western Sahara.

Morocco said it repulsed a "massive attack" Wednesday near the Algerian frontier in which the guerrillas used more than 100 armored vehicles.

The Polisario Front said that Moroccan defenses were breached and that hundreds of Moroccan soldiers were "put out of action."

The official Algerian press agency APS reported Thursday that the guerrillas had shown reporters 83 Moroccan soldiers captured in the battle.

It was the first time since January 1985 that Morocco has reported a major thrust by the guerrillas, who are fighting for independence for the former Spanish colony.

Friday is the 11th anniversary of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, as the Algerian-backed Polisario Front calls the territory.

The fighting in the northeast flared at a time when diplomats say

that Morocco has shifted substantial numbers of troops hundreds of miles to the south.

Moroccan Army engineers in the south are building the latest extension of the defensive lines that in recent years have locked the guerrillas out of much of the disputed Western Sahara. The lines consist of six-foot-high (two-meter-high) ridges of sand and rock protected with minefields and electronic sensors.

The lines now run for about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) from north to south. Foreign military attaches who have visited the area say they enable Morocco's 80,000 troops to control two-thirds of the territory, including the towns and phosphate mines.

The defense lines are now being extended southward to enclose the remaining third of the territory and deny the Polisario access to the Atlantic. The guerrillas attacked four times in January.

In a communiqué published Wednesday night and Thursday morning, neither side gave a precise count of casualties in the latest battle.

According to the Moroccans, the attack was launched before dawn between Al Farciya and Al Marbas, an oasis 25 miles west of the border opposite Tindouf. Tindouf is an Algerian town where the guerrillas have their main rear bases.

The attack was repelled, and Moroccan forces "dominate the situation throughout the length of the defense lines," an official military statement said.

The Polisario Front's account, distributed through APS, also reported a battle near Farciya.

It said that "hundreds of Moroccan soldiers were put out of action" when the guerrillas penetrated deep inside their defenses.

The fighting on Wednesday coincided with a flurry of diplomatic activity to seek a political settlement through a referendum. The people of the sparsely populated territory would be asked whether they would prefer to be Moroccan or independent.

Morocco favors a United Nations-sponsored referendum but rejects Polisario demands that it withdraw its troops, administration and settlers before the vote.



French policemen checking an identity card Thursday outside the courthouse where the trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, the accused leader of a terrorist group, continued.

France Indicts 4 Terrorist Suspects

The Associated Press

PARIS — Four alleged leaders of Direct Action, the French terrorist organization, were indicted Thursday on charges including possession of arms and explosives.

The four were arrested Saturday at a farmhouse near the Loire Valley city of Orleans.

The suspects — Jean-Marc Rouillon, Nathalie Menigon, Joëlle Aubron and Georges Cipriani — are allegedly among the founders of the organization. Direct Action has claimed the assassinations of Georges Besse, president of the Renault auto company, and General René Audran, France's arms procurement chief, as well as attempts on the lives of other persons.

All four were charged with association with criminals in relation to

terrorism, infractions of laws on possession of arms, munitions and explosives, forging and using forged documents and receiving stolen documents. Mr. Rouillon was also charged with theft.

The charges allege the four to be held while investigators continue inquiries into their operations. Miss Menigon and Miss Aubron were sought nationwide after two women shot and killed Mr. Besse outside his Paris home in November.

A Frenchman taken hostage in Lebanon in 1985 said Thursday that his captors told him they were members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions who wanted to exchange him for a colleague

imprisoned in France. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

Gilles Peyrolles, who was freed after nine days, testified at the trial of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, who is accused of ordering other members of the group to carry out assassinations of American and Israeli diplomats in France.

[Mr. Abdallah's lawyer, Jacques Vergès, said that the summing up of the case could come Friday and the verdict possibly Friday evening or Saturday.]

Mr. Peyrolles, who was director of the French cultural center in Tripoli, Lebanon, when he was kidnapped in March 1985, said his captors told him they were negotiating "to liberate their comrade, who was unjustly arrested."

Ex-Hostage Testifies

A Frenchman taken hostage in Lebanon in 1985 said Thursday that his captors told him they were members of the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Factions who wanted to exchange him for a colleague

Anglicans Move on Ordaining Women

Reuters

LONDON — The governing synod of the Church of England turned down a motion Thursday that would have blocked legislation to ordain women as priests.

In what was considered a key vote, the 565 members of the synod of bishops, laity and clergy rejected on a 300-163 vote a motion in-

structing its standing committee not to introduce specific legislative proposals for the ordination of women.

The vote cleared the way for approval later in the day of a motion calling on the synod to bring forward legislation to authorize the ordination of women in accordance with guidelines set out by the church's 53 bishops.

Opponents repeated warnings that a decision in favor of women priests would cause a major split in the church.

The archbishop of Canterbury,

Robert Runcie, the church's spiritual leader, said he was not yet convinced that there was a consensus within the church in favor of women priests but he was still ready to vote for drafting legislation.

Legislation would require approval by two thirds of each house of the synod and endorsement by Parliament. Archbishop Runcie said. "The earliest possible date for actual ordinations would be July 1992," he said. "It could take two years longer."

The Syrians deployed along the highway to Beirut International Airport on the city's southern edge as well as along the main coastal highway linking the capital with the central mountain range.

The deployment has isolated the densely populated Shiite Moslem slums of south Beirut, traditional strongholds for Iranian-backed Hezbollah militants.

Syrian soldiers manned firing positions in unsheltered, high-rise buildings along the airport highway overlooking the suburbs. (AP, UPI)

Syrians Shut Offices of Militiamen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon declared Thursday that all 75 militia offices in West Beirut have been closed by the Syrian troops deployed in the city.

Brigadier General Ghazi Kanat made the announcement a day after pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem militants vowed vengeance against the Syrians who killed 23 of their men in the bloodiest incident since an estimated 7,500 Syrian soldiers entered Beirut on Sunday.

The Syrian forces "have completed their deployment and closed down all offices and positions that have been illegally used by the militia," he said in a statement broadcast by Lebanon's state radio.

Hezbollah, or Party of God, the pro-Iranian faction to which the slain militants belonged, charged in a statement that its militants were "shot in the back of the head" from a distance of about 10 feet (three meters) on Tuesday.

Doctors who examined the bodies at the Beirut Hospital said that seven victims had bullet wounds in the head and that all 23 had been struck with axes and bayonets.

The police said Syrian troops clashed with the Hezbollah militants after a gunman fired at a Syrian detachment taking over the faction's headquarters in the Basta district of West Beirut. Hezbollah said its men were "deliberately massacred."

At his seaside headquarters in Ramlet al-Baida, General Kanat, denied an American television report that three Americans and an Indian national kidnapped last month were in Syrian Army custody.

"We know nothing on that report," he said. "We have no knowledge on this subject at all."

"A settlement of the hostages' issue should be tackled politically, and not through a military option," the general added.

He urged all foreign embassies and institutions as well as foreign correspondents to return to Beirut "immediately," and said he had assigned a special security force to be in charge of protecting the diplomatic missions.

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The deployment has isolated the densely populated Shiite Moslem slums of south Beirut, traditional strongholds for Iranian-backed Hezbollah militants.

Syrian soldiers manned firing positions in unsheltered, high-rise buildings along the airport highway overlooking the suburbs. (AP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraqi Attacks Repulsed, Iran Asserts

NICOSIA (AP) — Iran asserted Thursday that its forces have repulsed two Iraqi counterattacks in southern Iraq, where three Iranian divisions were poised for a push toward Basra, Iraq's second-largest city.

The Islamic Republic News Agency in Tehran said that 2,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in the action that ended Thursday morning.

The fighting reportedly took place near an artificial lake known as Fish Lake, six miles (10 kilometers) east of Basra. In Baghdad, however, there were no reports of any major action along the 730-mile front.

Argentine Court Jails 6 Admirals

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — Six admirals have been arrested and jailed after failing to appear in court to answer charges that they committed atrocities during eight years of military rule, officials said.

The admirals were jailed Wednesday in a judicial detention center after the court refused a request to delay their hearing and declared them "in rebellion."

The arrests provoked new tension between the civilian government and the country's military over human rights trials. The navy commander, Ramon Arce, said he had told President Raul Alfonsín that the navy would respect the courts but would "support its men by all legal methods" and would do so "no matter how much sacrifice this implies."

Galvin Confirmed as NATO Chief

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO appointed General John R. Galvin on Thursday as Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe. General Galvin, 57, is head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

He will succeed General Bernard W. Rogers, 65, when General Rogers, who has served since 1979, steps down at the end of June. The post puts General Galvin in command of Europe's armies in the Western alliance. He will also command the 350,000 U.S. forces stationed in Western Europe.

The post is always occupied by an American officer appointed by the U.S. president. General Galvin will be the ninth to hold the job, based at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in Mons, south of Brussels.

Craxi Expected to Resign Next Week

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist leading a five-party coalition government, is expected to resign next week, sources close to a senior Christian Democrat politician said Thursday.

In a formula worked out to end a 35-day political crisis, Mr. Craxi agreed in August to hand over the prime ministership in March to a Christian Democrat.

Mr. Craxi's office said a meeting of the leaders of the five parties — the Socialists, Christian Democrats, Republicans, Liberals and Social Democrats — would take place Friday following a request for clarification over the August accord. The most likely choice is Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, political sources said.

Manila Amnesty Plan Is Postponed

MANILA (AFP) — President Corason C. Aquino has postponed an offer of amnesty to Communist insurgents, her chief aide said Thursday, saying that the process proposed by the Philippine military was too cumbersome to implement immediately.

The presidential executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, confirmed reports that Mrs. Aquino was supposed to proclaim an amnesty at a large rally Wednesday that marked the first anniversary of the revolt that toppled President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

But Mr. Arroyo said: "It wasn't finished. It was patterned after the amnesty that Marcos issued. It was not a good amnesty. The procedure is too cumbersome. The recommendation came from the military." The offer also was reported to have included cash loans and job training for rebels who surrendered their weapons.

Space Station Runs Into Cost Troubles

WASHINGTON (WP) — Some of the space program's staunchest supporters on Capitol Hill have warned that the proposed U.S. space station is in "deep trouble" if the Reagan administration does not explain the station's mission and soaring costs.

In a hearing Wednesday, members of a key space subcommittee of the House of Representatives questioned the administration's commitment to an orbiting space laboratory and asserted that they were being given a "runaround." Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration were unable to answer several questions about the station's costs and definition because, they said, the issues were under review by the White House.

The chairman of the House Science and Technology subcommittee, Bill Nelson, Democrat of Florida, said that if answers are not supplied by March 25, when the subcommittee is to vote on money for the station, it will be dropped. NASA has requested \$767 million for the station for 1988. The station's costs have risen from \$8 billion to at least \$14.5 billion in 1984 dollars, or more than \$21 billion adjusted for inflation, according to a memo read at the hearing.

For the Record

A European Parliament panel adopted a report Thursday "deploring" the massacre of Armenians in Turkey in 1915 but defeated a proposal for the European Community to view the killings as "genocide." The Turkish Foreign Ministry later denounced the report, saying it "made no contribution to Turkey's relations with Europe." (AP)

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France is to visit the Soviet Union in April or May, the Soviet Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. (AFP)

Secretary of State George P. Shultz left Washington on Thursday on a six-day official visit to China. He is to visit South Korea and Japan on his way back to the United States from Beijing. (AFP)

Corrections

The American Topics column for Wednesday stated incorrectly that a \$20 million pledge to Duke University by Disque D. Deane would be the biggest single donation since Duke was established in 1838. It would be the second biggest. The biggest was James B. Duke's \$40 million endowment in 1924.

A New York Times article Thursday about the discovery of a supernova misstated the distance to the exploding star. The supernova is 50,000 parsecs, or 163,000 light years, from Earth.

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Pakistan Says Afghan Raid Killed 35 and Wounded 200

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Afghan aircraft bombed two Pakistani villages on Thursday, killing at least 35 persons and wounding more than 200, Pakistani government officials said.

Afghanistan did not immediately comment on the report.

About three million Afghan refugees live in Pakistan, which aids Afghan Moslem guerrillas seeking to overthrow Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government. Many guerrillas and refugees live along the border.

The Pakistani officials said the dead and wounded included both Afghans and Pakistanis, but they gave no breakdown.

The raids came on the second day of a new round of UN-sponsored peace talks in Geneva between Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Pakistani officials said eight Afghan planes attacked the Pakistani villages of Seidgai and Ghulam

Mohammad, about 190 miles (300 kilometers) southwest of Islamabad.

The officials said the planes dropped 24 bombs on the villages in two sorties. The villages are three miles from the border.

The bombings destroyed about 150 shops and houses, the officials said. Dozens of camels, donkeys and cattle also reportedly died.

The bombings were among the worst since Moslem rebels took up their fight against the Afghan government after an April 1978 military coup by Afghanistan's Communist Party.

In December 1979 the Soviet Union sent troops to Afghanistan to back the government and help it fight the Moslem insurgency. An estimated 115,000 Soviet troops are stationed in Afghanistan.

On Feb. 19, 10 persons were killed and 65 wounded when a bomb exploded outside the office of an Afghan guerrilla group in Peshawar. There was no claim of responsibility.

U.S. Condemns Raid

The U.S. government condemned the air raid, Agence France-Presse reported from Washington. A State Department spokesman said: "We condemn this bombing and this intrusion into Pakistani airspace and lament the loss of life. It points once more to the need for a negotiated settlement for Afghanistan."

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THE IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR: Panel criticizes policy amid developments on secret contra fund, concern over Gates

North's Documents Offer Clearer Picture Of Contra Funding

By Jeff Gerth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Tower commission found documents in the safe of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North suggesting that tens of millions of dollars were provided to the Nicaraguan rebels and others through a private network of corporations and nonprofit organizations that Colonel North helped organize.

The network operated under the name of Project Democracy. While it was previously known that Colonel North had ties to some of the organizations in the network, an elaborate flow chart containing 23 organizations and their interconnections was found in the colonel's safe.

The commission report, in noting the diagram, said that "contributions appeared to have been channeled through a series of nonprofit organizations that North apparently had a hand in organizing."

The commission found two memos by Colonel North hinting that President Ronald Reagan had some knowledge of the network's activities, but the commission did not elaborate on the memos.

Unable to obtain bank records or other key financial documents, the commission did not reconstruct how the rebels, or contras, were financed. Nor was the commission able to determine whether any of the proceeds from the sale of arms to Iran were diverted for the contras.

In a July 16, 1986, memo obtained by the commission, Colonel North said that Project Democracy had assets worth over \$4.5 million, including six aircraft, ships, boats, warehouses and an airfield.

Tens of millions of dollars in contributions moved through the various organizations cited in Colonel North's flow chart, according to information in the report, but the precise sources and uses of these funds was not uncovered.

With regard to the Iran arms sale, the commission found that after the Central Intelligence Agency was paid \$11.2 million there was \$19.8 million in funds that were "unaccounted for and available for diversion."

In addition, the commission report noted that in November 1985 Iran provided \$64.7 million to Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian middleman for an aborted sale of Hawk missiles. The commission was unable to determine what happened to \$59.7 million of that money.

North Called Key Figure

Robert Pear and Richard L. Berke of the New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

Colonel North was the central figure in an elaborate operation that collected millions of dollars from conservative contributors who were told they were assisting

the Nicaraguan rebels, according to a private fund-raiser.

But the fund-raiser, Jane E. McLaughlin, said in an interview that she believed that much of the money was diverted by unidentified intermediaries before it got to the rebels, or contras.

From Jan. 15, 1986, to Jan. 5 of this year, Ms. McLaughlin worked for Carl R. Channell, a fund-raiser for conservative causes.

Shortly after leaving her job, she said, she offered to tell her story to federal law enforcement authorities because she believed that "something was very wrong." She has been interviewed for about 25 hours by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation working for Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair.

On Wednesday, Ms. McLaughlin contended that Colonel North was the central figure in raising money through Mr. Channell's network of private foundations and political action committees.

Ms. McLaughlin said she had not talked to the Tower Commission appointed by President Ronald Reagan to investigate the role of the National Security Council in U.S. arms sales.

She explained Wednesday, for the first time, why she had concluded that Colonel North was "instrumental in the fund-raising process" and she raised questions about what had happened to the money. "I do not believe the money we raised ever directly helped the Nicaraguan freedom fighters," she said.

In an interview, Ms. McLaughlin said Mr. Channell invited potential contributors to the White House for meetings with Colonel North.

She said she believed that some of the contributions, although they were described as being for humanitarian purposes, were used to provide military supplies and equipment to the contras. In addition, she said, Mr. Channell established a foundation late last year to help finance travel in Central America by Colonel North.

Ms. McLaughlin said she clearly understood that the contributions were to be used for military purposes, although she did not hear Mr. Channell say so explicitly.

She said Mr. Channell's fund raising for the contras included an operation that was known in his office as Project Toys. Money donated by wealthy conservatives was deposited in bank accounts of the National Endowment for the Freedom of Liberty, a private nonprofit corporation of which Mr. Channell was president and chairman, she said.

The endowment then transferred large sums to International Business Communications, a public affairs and political consulting concern, she said.

indications that North was involved in an effort over time, to conceal or withhold important information.

Who originated the Iran arms deal?

It was not clear whether the initiative came from Iran, Israel or the United States, the report said. Israeli officials did not testify before the commission. A commission member, Brent Scowcroft, said the Israelis "encouraged, if they did not initiate, this policy and they did whatever they could when it appeared to be flagging. . . to renew its vigor."

Was its main goal the release of hostages or, as President Reagan originally said, to improve U.S.-Iran relations?

The program began as a search for "a geostrategic opening to Iran, which was desirable," the commission's chairman, former Senator John G. Tower of Texas, said, "but it quickly became an arms-for-hostages deal." The commission found the consensus of the National Security Council staff was the goal of the deal was the release of hostages.

When did Mr. Reagan authorize the arms sales?

Mr. Reagan does not remember when he approved the operation. The board believes it was probably before the first shipment of arms by Israel on Aug. 30, 1985. "But that's a subjective judgment," Mr. Tower said.

"Without the benefit of the views of the Israeli officials involved, it is hard to know the facts," the report says.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his predecessor in the Israeli coalition government, Shimon Peres, have said that the Reagan administration acted on its own initiative in selling arms to Iran as part of the effort to win the release of American hostages in Lebanon. They have said that Israel supported the arms sales because of its friendship with the United States.

A key figure in setting the policy in motion was Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian arms merchant living in Europe who in 1985 became the United States' major source of intelligence about Iran. His credibility was attacked by the Central

The Members of the Tower Commission



Brent Scowcroft, 61, was once described by President Jimmy Carter as the best person ever to serve as national security adviser. A retired air force general, he succeeded Henry A. Kissinger as national security adviser in the Ford administration. He previously headed a commission to look into the vulnerability of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Edmund S. Muskie, 72, is a former U.S. senator from Maine. He was a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination and served as secretary of state under Mr. Carter. He is a partner in a Washington law firm specializing in international law and serves as chairman of a Democratic Party think tank, the Center for National Policy.

John G. Tower, 61, is a conservative former U.S. senator from Texas who has often been mentioned as a possible secretary of state or a chief foreign policy adviser to President Ronald Reagan. Now a university lecturer and defense consultant based in Dallas, he served as Mr. Reagan's chief negotiator in arms talks with the Soviet Union in Geneva until May 1986.

TOWER: Reagan, Top Aides Sharply Criticized for 'Major Policy Mistakes'

(Continued from Page 1)

State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, both members of the National Security Council, for a "failure of responsibility" to block a program they both opposed.

Although the report confirmed that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger repeatedly objected to the arms dealings, and were not aware of important aspects of the policy, it said they failed to intervene vigorously enough to prevent what had happened.

"Instead, they simply distanced themselves from the program," the report said.

In receiving the report, Mr. Reagan said he would "carefully study" the 304-page document and give his response in a speech next week. He is expected to address the nation in a television broadcast Tuesday night.

The president, who expressed his pride in the work of "this distinguished board," said that the report "fulfills my commitment to get the facts and share them with the American people." He added: "I ordered full disclosure of what we then knew."

Mr. Reagan's "personal management style places an especially heavy responsibility on his key advisers," he said. "They should have been particularly mindful of the ways the measures developed and were carried out."

"On this score," he said, "neither the NSC adviser nor the chief of staff deserve high marks."

Of Mr. Reagan, who has been under heavy pressure to resign and is expected to do so in a few days, the report said:

"More than almost any chief of staff of recent memory, he asserted personal control over the White House staff and sought to extend this control to the national security adviser. He was personally active in national security affairs and attended almost all of the relevant meetings regarding the Iran initiative."

"He, as much as anyone, should have insisted that an orderly process be observed. In addition, he especially should have ensured that plans were made for handling any public disclosure of the initiative."

The report continued: "He must bear primary responsibility for the chaos that descended upon the White House when such disclosure did occur."

REACTION: Reagan Should Go

(Continued from Page 1)

a very big mistake, but it's not the end of the world."

"It does not mean the president can't continue to function," he added.

Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said Mr. Reagan had been too remote from Iran policy, other foreign policy and domestic policy.

"His decision-making was flawed and out of that came a flawed policy," the Georgia Democrat said. "The president can recover," he said, adding that it would be "for the good of the country."

Senator Frank H. Murkowski, Republican of Alaska, another member of the Senate intelligence committee, said the report brought out "the president's fixation on the hostages" and the "humanitarian aspects" of his motivation.

The Tower report left "many unanswered questions," said Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama. He said he hoped the special Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, of which he is a member, would explore those questions.

Mr. Tower and the two other members of the board, Edmund S. Muskie, a former secretary of state, and Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser to President Gerald R. Ford, held a press conference afterward and amplified their criticisms of the White House policy apparatus.

Mr. Muskie said that the Iran initiative "was handled almost casually and through informal channels, always apparently with an expectation that the process would end with the next arms-for-hostages exchange," adding: "Of course it did not."

He said that the policy, limited to "inadequate" cabinet-level consideration, "was never examined at staff level where expertise on the situation in Iran, difficulties of dealing with terrorists and mechanisms of conducting diplomatic openings may have made a difference."

Mr. Reagan's "personal management style places an especially heavy responsibility on his key advisers," he said. "They should have been particularly mindful of the ways the measures developed and were carried out."

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The chairman of the House inquiry, Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, said the Tower report showed "there was a flawed process" and that there "remains a very incomplete understanding of events."

Gates's Confirmation In Deeper Trouble as Contradictions Surface

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmation of Robert M. Gates as director of central intelligence, already in danger, appeared to be further jeopardized Thursday by the Tower commission's conclusion that the Central Intelligence Agency had worked closely with staff members of the National Security Council in preparing a key 1985 assessment of the situation in Iran.

Members of the Senate intelligence committee, which held two days of often confrontational hearings on the nomination last week, said Thursday that they were troubled by the report's suggestion that the CIA may have permitted political considerations to compromise its objectivity during the crucial period when the rationale and policy for selling arms to Iran were being formulated.

In its account of coordination between the CIA and the National Security Council, the Tower commission did not mention Mr. Gates by name. As deputy director for intelligence during the period under review, however, Mr. Gates was directly responsible for the intelligence analyses produced by the agency.

Senator Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat who sits on the intelligence committee, said the report "confirms the concerns I've had all along and that I expressed to Mr. Gates last week that the CIA tailored its intelligence assessment on Iran to fit the needs of the policy makers of the White House."

In a statement, Senator Bradley said: "The report contradicts Mr. Gates's testimony to the committee when he denied that neither he nor anyone working for him was aware that any policy change toward Iran was under discussion at the White House."

Senator Bradley said he would pursue the question both with the members of the Tower Commission and with Mr. Gates when the confirmation hearings resume next week.

Senator Sam Nunn, a Georgia Democrat and member of the Intelligence Committee, said at a news conference that the report raised "very grave concerns" about whether the CIA permitted political judgments to influence its analysis.

"Intelligence analysis is supposed to be based on facts, not on policy pressures," Senator Nunn said.

said, adding: "A very key question has been raised that will flow over into the Gates deliberations."

The intelligence committee will hold a closed hearing on the Gates nomination on Wednesday. The panel's chairman, Senator David L. Boren, an Oklahoma Democrat, said the committee would decide after that meeting how quickly to proceed on the nomination.

Early Vote Sought

Walter Pincus and Bob Woodward of The Washington Post reported earlier.

Senator Boren raised the possibility of deeper problems for Mr. Gates's confirmation Wednesday when he said he would call for an early vote on the nomination.

Senate sources said an early vote could doom Mr. Gates's chances of confirmation because of questions about his role in the Iran-contra affair.

Meanwhile, a Republican member of the committee, Senator Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, urged President Reagan to consider withdrawing Mr. Gates's nomination.

He suggested to reporters that Mr. Gates's behavior should be seen in the context of a pattern "of calculated concealment."

Mr. Boren said he would ask the committee to vote yes or no on Mr. Gates or ask Mr. Reagan to withdraw his name from nomination.

Although other senators have suggested that Mr. Gates remain as acting head of the Central Intelligence Agency while inquiries by congressional committees and a special counsel continue into the Iran-contra affair.

Leaving Mr. Gates as "interim acting director for a prolonged period of time" would not be "good for national security interests," Mr. Boren said.

On Tuesday several Republican and Democratic senators called for a delay in voting on Mr. Gates until the Senate has a clearer picture of his involvement in events related to the Iran-contra affair.

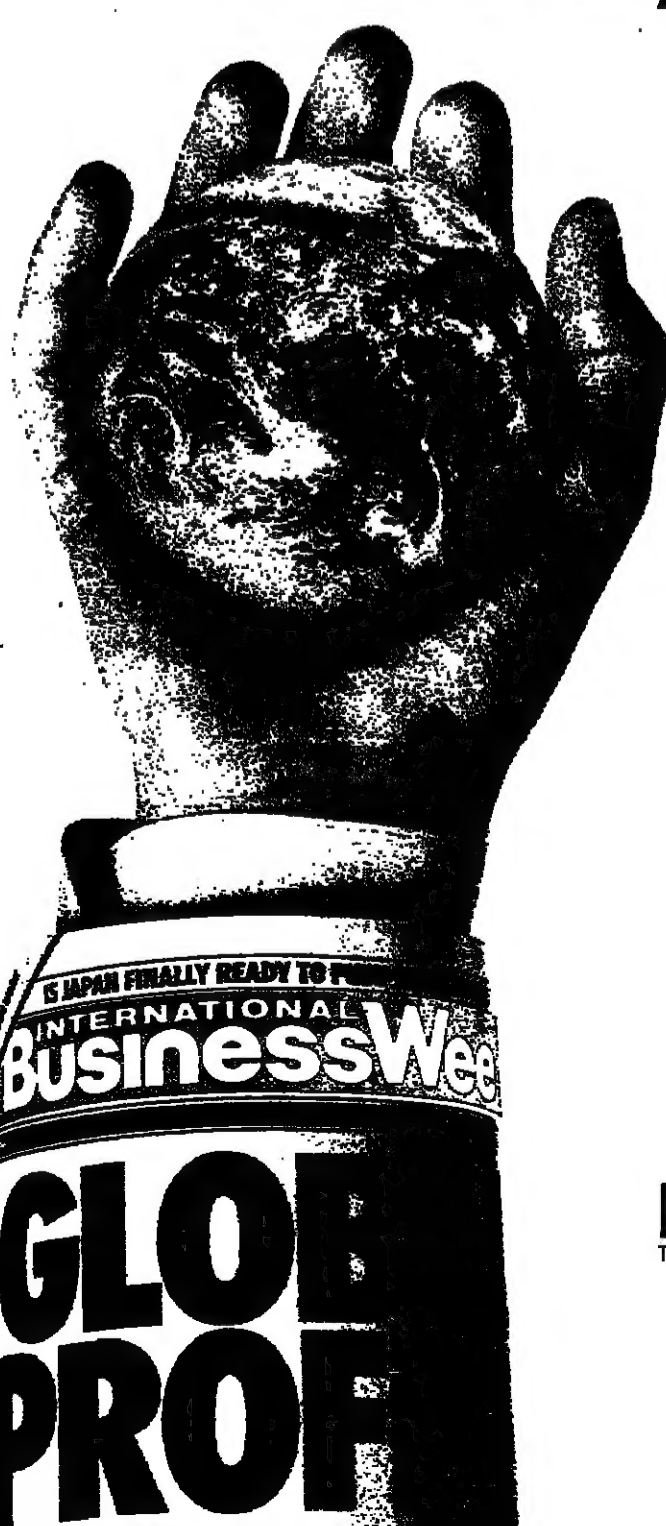
Mr. Gates served as deputy to William J. Casey, the former CIA director, during most of last year. Mr. Casey resigned recently after brain cancer surgery.

Ankara Official Sets U.S. Trip

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Turkish foreign minister, Vahit Halefoglu, will visit Washington from March 14 to 19 to meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

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Israel Pushed Arms Sales, Panel Says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Tower commission report generally treats Israel lightly for its role in the U.S. policy of selling arms to Iran but says that Israel pressed the program on the Reagan administration in pursuit of its own interests.

The report indicates that the involvement of Israeli officials and agents was central to creating the policy and keeping it alive in 1985-86 despite setbacks and the doubts of President Ronald Reagan's advisers.

It is unclear, the report says, whether Israel initiated the program or Washington solicited Israeli cooperation. The report implies that Tel Aviv was not cooperative in helping the panel find out.

"Without the benefit of the views of the Israeli officials involved, it is hard to know the facts," the report says.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his predecessor in the Israeli coalition government, Shimon Peres, have said that the Reagan administration acted on its own initiative in selling arms to Iran as part of the effort to win the release of American hostages in Lebanon. They have said that Israel supported the arms sales because of its friendship with the United States.

A key figure in setting the policy in motion was Manucher Ghorbanifar, an Iranian arms merchant living in Europe who in 1985 became the United States' major source of intelligence about Iran. His credibility was attacked by the Central

Intelligence Agency but endorsed by Israel.

"There is no doubt, however, that it was Israel that pressed Mr. Ghorbanifar on the United States," the report says.

The report states that "Israel had its own interests, some in direct conflict of those of the United States, in having the United States pursue the initiative."

It says that it was in Israel's interest to prolong the war between two of its adversaries, Iran and Iraq, although it considered the government in Baghdad its foremost opponent.

"For this reason, it had an incentive to keep the initiative alive" by working through the National Security Council or on Mr. Reagan, the report says.

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Soviet Turns a Reformist Eye To Its Tarnished Legal System

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Kremlin leadership has turned its drive for reform to the nation's legal system, exposing and condemning cases of police brutality, false arrest and imprisonment in a bid to buttress public faith in the country's law and order authorities.

In the past few weeks, Soviet journalists have launched a veritable exposé of legal abuses, documenting such incidents as the 1986 execution of an innocent man in a mass-murder case in the Belorussian city of Vitebsk and the implication of militia veterans in the organized armed robbery of a Moscow department store two months ago.

In a recent television appearance, Vladimir I. Terebilov, the chairman of the Soviet court system, conceded that 5 percent of all court cases here are marred by judicial impropriety, putting the number of judicial abuses every year in the thousands, at least.

The legal reform drive ranges wide, advocating greater independence of judges, increased public accountability of militiamen and other issues not raised in the Soviet Union in decades. The more controversial measures, such as major personnel shake-ups in the courts and changes in the criminal code

are still in the discussion stage, however.

As dozens of Soviet political prisoners return home, pardoned by recent decrees of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature, the overhaul of the legal system is a logical step in Moscow's highly publicized exercise in expanding what it calls socialist democracy.

Public perceptions of the Soviet legal system, shaped when thousands of people were banished to camps without trial in the 1930s and 1940s, have never been fully restored, according to some Soviet officials.

"It's impossible to seek democratization without a serious effort to reform the Soviet judicial system," Arkadi Vaxberg, a Soviet legal expert and journalist for the weekly Literary Gazette, said in a recent interview.

The Kremlin leadership, including the ruling Politburo and Central Committee, has already embraced some aspects of the drive for legal reform. When Mikhail S. Gorbachev increased his calls for "reconstruction" of society and broadening of democracy in a major speech to the Central Committee last month, he also embraced the cause of judicial reforms.

The Soviet Union needs "measures to raise the role and prestige of the Soviet court," Mr. Gorbachev told Communist Party leaders. He announced the imminent release of a new draft law that would give Soviet citizens the right to sue party officials for illegal actions.

Resistance to efforts at reforming the country's laws and legal bodies has already emerged, according to Soviet legal specialists.

"The top officials in the procurator's office and the Supreme Court are against any changes," said Mr. Vaxberg, who has training as a lawyer and private investigator. "They are against any reform. They think it suffices to change a few people and to have minor changes in the code, rather than to have any major reforms."

When the Foreign Ministry press spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, announced two weeks ago that a review of the Soviet criminal code was taking place, he said, "There is a tendency nowadays in the review toward a softening, although there

are some comrades who think the stricter it is, the better."

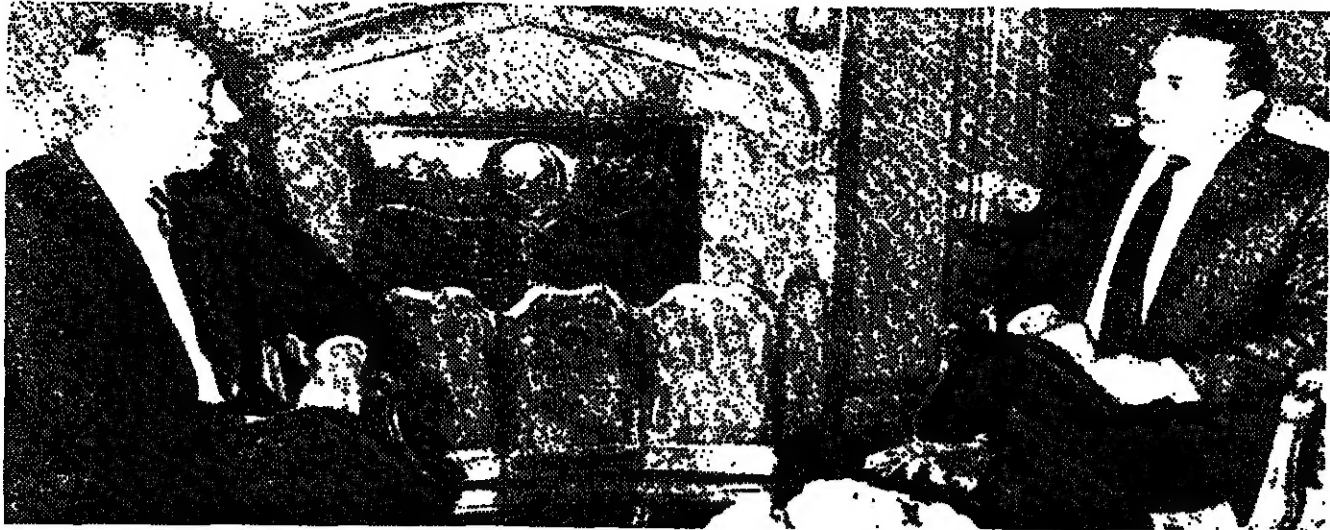
According to the Soviet advocates of legal reform, the tendency for abuse stems from some weaknesses in the bases of the Soviet legal system, including the presumption that once arrested an individual is guilty until proven innocent.

"Under such circumstances," Mr. Vaxberg said, "the judge is not very likely to even consider the evidence presented by the defense very seriously."

Last week the weekly magazine Ogonyok documented widespread police brutality in the Karelian city of Petrozavodsk, north of Leningrad, including beatings to force false confessions. An officer at the station pressured a witness to one of the beatings into keeping silent by cracking his skull with an iron ball, Ogonyok reported.

"When you put on a uniform and go around the city, you are another man," the officer, later sentenced to three and a half years in prison, was quoted by Ogonyok as saying. "You feel your power."

The biggest cause of abuse is that the overwhelming tendency, particularly in the provinces, is to bow to the demands of party officials, Mr. Vaxberg said, thus undercutting the principle of an independent legal and judicial system.



Shimon Peres of Israel, left, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt meeting Thursday for talks near Cairo.

Peres Asserts Talks in Cairo Yielded 'New Ideas'

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel said that he and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt discussed "new ideas" on Thursday about a proposed international conference on Middle East peace and may hold an unscheduled second session on Friday.

Mr. Peres, who arrived Wednesday for a two-day visit, called his talks with Mr. Mubarak "exceedingly friendly and constructive." The talks were opposed by Israel's prime minister.

The discussions, Mr. Peres said, dealt with the composition of a Palestinian delegation to an international conference. "We discussed some new ideas but nothing that I can announce yet," he said.

The foreign minister made it clear that the main topic of discussion was an international conference.

The composition of peace talks has pitted Mr. Peres's Labor Party against Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud bloc in the coalition government.

Israel opposes participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization, which it considers a terrorist group.

[Mr. Shamir repeated his rejection Wednesday of an international conference, saying Mr. Peres's actions in Egypt violated his government's coalition agreement. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

[The prime minister said on radio that "the matter of an international conference is not mentioned or hinted at" in the guidelines on

the coalition which he said "obligate all of us."]

Syria Rejects Talks

Syria rejected on Thursday direct Arab-Israeli negotiations within the framework of an international conference, The Associated Press reported from Damascus.

The newspaper Al-Ba'ath, organ of the ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, said such a conference would only serve Israel's "hegemony scheme" and "this is not what the Arabs want."

U.S. Expects To Counter Paris on Visas

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department says it will probably impose stricter visa restrictions on French nationals seeking to visit the United States if the French government carries out its announced intention of extending indefinitely visa requirements for Americans and others wishing to enter France.

But a department spokesman said Wednesday that the department had received no official notification that France would extend the restrictions.

Joe M. Rodgers, the U.S. ambassador to France, predicted Friday that stricter visa measures for French nationals wishing to visit the United States would follow extension of the French restrictions on visitors who were not Swiss or European Community nationals.

The curbs were imposed for six months, beginning in September, as an anti-terrorist measure, following a series of bombings in France.

That six-month period ends April 1, and the State Department is waiting to see "whether this becomes permanent and what the visa requirements for Americans will be at that point," a State Department spokesman said.

Belgian Defense Aide Accused of Corruption

Reuters

BRUSSELS — An aide to a former Belgian defense minister has been arrested and charged with corruption in connection with allegations that an American company paid bribes to win a Belgian military contract, the Brussels public prosecutor's office said Thursday.

The aide, Joel Desmet, a retired colonel who served as head of former Defense Minister Alfred Vreven's private office, was arrested Wednesday. The General Defense Corp. has been accused of paying about 400 million francs (\$10.5 million) to officials to secure a 6 billion franc contract for 144,000 howitzer shells for the Belgian Army in 1985.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Vacant Oxford Post Sparks Unusual Race

For the first time in its history, Oxford University has more than two contenders for the post of chancellor.

The four candidates are Edward Heath, a Conservative former prime minister; Roy Jenkins, founder of the Social Democratic Party; Lord Blake, a historian and provost of Queen's College at Oxford; and Dr. Mark Payne, a physician from Warwickshire.

The largely ceremonial post, created at the English university in 1234, has neither salary nor administrative authority, but great prestige. It fell vacant after the death Dec. 29 of Harold Macmillan, another former prime minister. The vice chancellor, Sir Patrick Neill, is the actual administrator of the university.

British press reports say Mr. Heath, 70, a political opponent of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, might be favored by voters who object to government cutbacks in educational spending. Lord Blake is described as the unofficial candidate of the Conservative Party. Mr. Jenkins might win if Conservative votes split between Mr. Heath and Lord Blake, some newspapers say, but the appearance of a dark horse candidate, Dr. Payne, upsets any speculations about the outcome. A university spokeswoman said Dr. Payne appeared to be a "reforming candidate" who "believes that higher education needs a good shake-up."

Of the 40,000 holders of Oxford master of arts degrees eligible to vote in person on March 12 and 14, only about 10 percent are expected to cast ballots.

West German Greens to Boycott Census

West Germany's first national census in 17 years is in danger of being undermined by the Greens party's call for a nationwide boycott.

The pacifist and environmentalist Greens, who hold 42 seats in the 497-seat parliament in Bonn, contend that the census would be an invasion of privacy and that computer-stored data would not be sufficiently protected from prying by the authorities.

The government says the census is essential for national planning. Hans Arnold Engelhard, the justice minister, has called the boycott "the most outrageous, unparalleled act in federal parliamentary history."

The census will be held on May 25. It was originally scheduled for April 1983 but was called off after a court decided that parts of the law were unconstitutional and had to be rewritten to limit access to computer data.

Although the government contends that too few people will heed the boycott call to significantly affect the census, opposition may not be confined to the Greens. Some city officials are having trouble finding enough people to distribute the forms. In a trial run in Stuttgart last year, 40 percent of the inhabitants refused to cooperate.

Around Europe

American soldiers stationed in West Germany are struggling to make ends meet because of the decline in the value of the dollar, according to the U.S. servicemen's newspaper, Stars & Stripes. It said many servicemen are pawning cameras and stereo equipment to pay their bills. The dollar, worth about 2.30 Deutsche marks a year ago, is currently trading at around 1.80 marks. Canadian soldiers stationed in West Germany are also feeling the pinch, because the U.S. dollar plunge is dragging the Canadian dollar down with it.

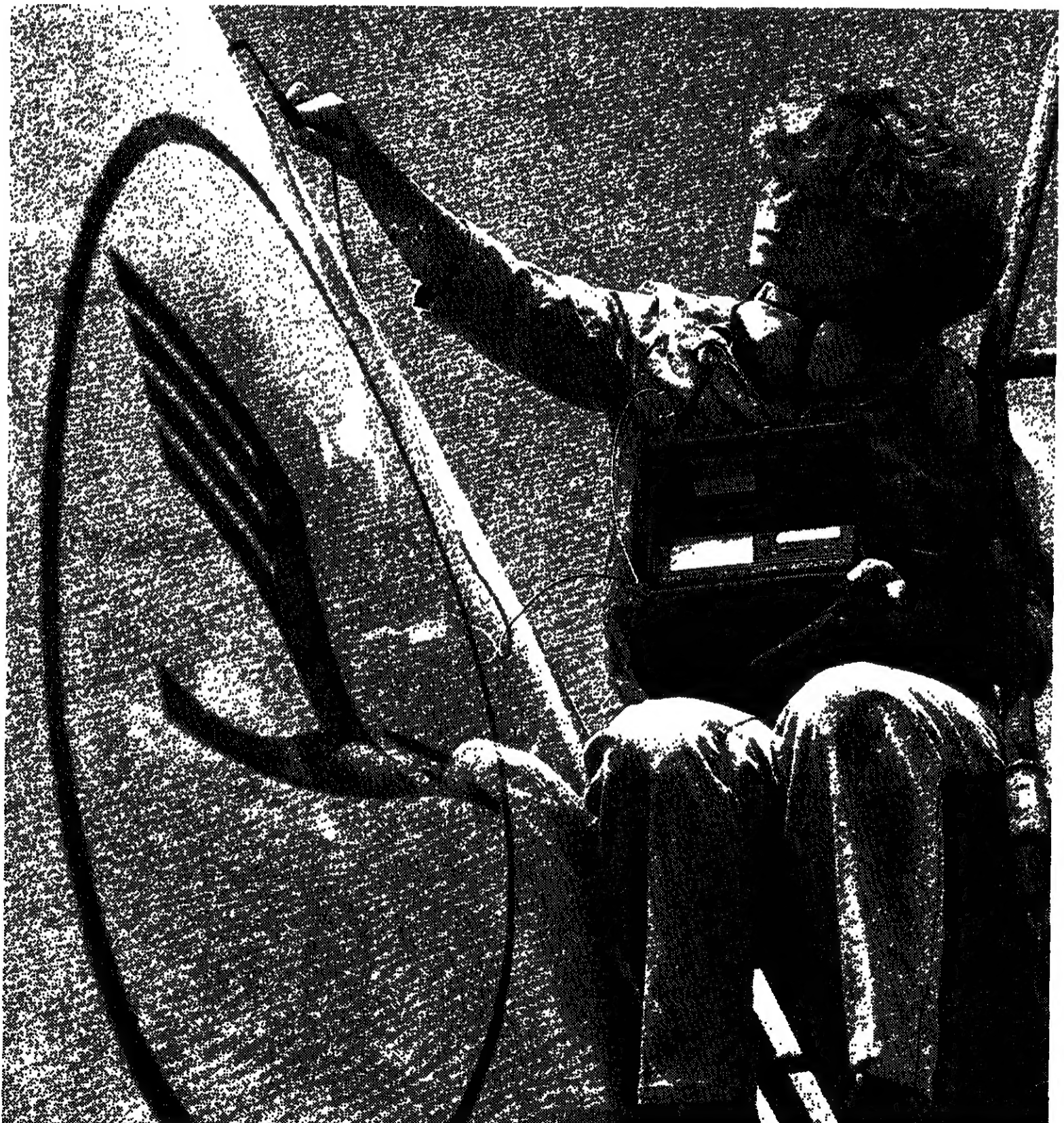
Seventy-three percent of Danes are worried about the risk of nuclear war, according to an opinion poll by Copenhagen University published in the newspaper Politiken. About half of those surveyed said they thought the chances of the United States or the Soviet Union starting a war in Europe were equally great. Seventy percent said they were in favor of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but more than half said they disagreed with NATO's policy of nuclear deterrence.

Greeks are the heaviest smokers in the European Community, according to the Anti-Smoking Society in Greece. Despite an intense anti-smoking campaign, cigarette consumption increased by 6.5 percent last year, the society said, with Greeks smoking a daily average of 70 million cigarettes, or seven cigarettes for each man, woman and child.

Luise, the drug-sniffing West German pig, is retiring from the Lower Saxony police force to raise a family. Her handler, Werner Franke, recently introduced her to a male pig called Lucas and she is expecting a litter. Luise had joined the state police in 1984 and received the official title of "sniffing pig" in June 1986.

Amsterdam has its first home delivery service of hashish and marijuana. Home Blow Couriers offers free home delivery within the city limits for any order over 25 guilders (\$12.50). Despite the city's tolerant attitude toward small-scale sale and possession of "soft" drugs, the police say they will arrest the couriers.

—SYTSKE LOOIJEN



 Lufthansa

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Audacity Award Winners

If Michael Deaver is right that the federal independent counsel law is unconstitutional, then he can be prosecuted only by the Justice Department run by his former White House associate, Attorney General Edwin Meese. If Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North is right on the same question, he too can only be prosecuted by lawyers of the same Attorney General Meese — who has rightly disqualified himself because of a political conflict of interest.

Fortunately, the government is not so disabled. In all likelihood, the Deaver-North legal challenges to the appointment of special prosecutors need not long impede the fair investigation of these former Reagan White House operatives.

Both men have already heaped embarrassment on their president — Mr. Deaver by shamelessly exploiting his connections with Ronald Reagan in peddling influence for corporate and foreign clients, Colonel North by spearheading the Iran-contra affair. For bringing these lawsuits now, they vie for the Audacity Award of 1987.

Mr. Deaver, it will be recalled, asked for a special prosecutor to clear his name when the charges of impropriety arose against him last year. What did he do when Whitney North Seymour Jr., the independent counsel in his case, informed him as a courtesy that he would seek an indictment Wednesday? He rushed to sue, trying to block grand jury action, and has won a two-week stay while a judge examines his complaint. Mr. Deaver contends that, for a court to appoint a special prosecutor is to invade the powers of the executive branch.

What the grand jurors thought of Mr.

Deaver can be gauged from what Mr. Seymour told the judge Wednesday: "The grand jury is going to allege that he lied the very first time he came to them."

Colonel North also complains he is being investigated unconstitutionally. That is a task for executive branch officials who work for the president and can be dismissed by him, the argument goes. He calls the independent counsel team of Lawrence Walsh a bunch of "private attorneys."

It is true that Mr. Walsh and Mr. Seymour cannot be dismissed except for special cause. But they are duty commissioned public officers operating by court appointment. The constitution allows Congress to vest such appointments not only in the president but "in the courts of law."

The colonel does not have a constitutional right to be investigated by the people who called him "a national hero" when he was dismissed from the National Security Council staff. Nor may Mr. Deaver shop for a more compliant prosecutor. Congress created special machinery for such conflicts of interest precisely to guard against a repetition of President Nixon's dismissal of the Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The president and attorney general may not like the Ethics in Government law, but it is working well. By relieving administration officials of conspicuous conflicts of interest it protects them, actually preserving some of their fading credibility. Defending the law now is the best way they can help put justice back on its proper course.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An American General

Major General Edward G. Lansdale, dead at age 79, represented a particular strain in the postwar American effort to contain communism. He saw the prime battlefield as a Third World in which communist-backed insurgents challenged friendly governments, and he spoke for a policy going beyond military defense into efforts to win the "hearts and minds" of the people. He was able to test his ideas extensively in two countries under fire, and came home a disappointed but unapologetic man.

In the '50s he gained a notable if short-term success by helping Ramon Magasaysay put down a guerrilla challenge in the Philippines. In Vietnam, he covertly advanced the fortunes of President Ngo Dinh Diem. His Philippines reputation and early Vietnam experience brought him a place in the Kennedy administration, focused as it was on the specter of Maoist revolutionary doctrine and the writings of Vo Nguyen Giap, Che Guevara and others on guerrilla war.

Soon he was deep into the inner debate on the content and direction of counterinsurgency in Vietnam. General Lansdale stressed winning the trust of the local leadership and enlisting the people in the war effort. As the war grew, however, conventional operations, and the immense bureaucracies that they spawned, overwhelmed his counterinsurgency cause.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Leave the Titanic Alone

A Texas oilman, in cahoots with a French government research institute, plans a return to the Titanic for treasure and live television. Picking over shipwrecks in international waters is legal, but these remains need care and control.

The Titanic was the latest in luxury and engineering, supposedly unsinkable, until that famous collision with an iceberg. No other ship so fascinates adventurers, historians, nostalgia buffs and all who love sea stories. Jack Grimm, the oilman, tried to find it before Robert Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute succeeded in 1985. To foil plunderers, Mr. Ballard will not say where it is. But the French were there with him, and want to go back.

Last year Congress called for a treaty to make the wreck a marine memorial and asked that, meanwhile, no one "alter, disturb or salvage" any part of it. The British owners consider this a typical Yankee intrusion, and other governments seem uninterested. Mr. Grimm testified against the bill.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Timing of Peres's Visit

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's visit does not really suit Egypt at the moment. The Egyptians do not want to be drawn into the quarrel between Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Mr. Peres about calling an international Middle East peace conference. Moreover, the Egyptians do not believe that Mr. Peres can gain support for such a conference at home in the face of Mr. Shamir's opposition and the United States' reservations. And finally, Egypt has, in the last few months, accomplished a further rapprochement with the Arab world, and would not like to see this endangered by overly intensive contacts with Israel.

Still, the visit comes at a time when Middle East policy may be beginning to move. The European Community has called for a Middle East conference, and Jordan has opened up a bit to the Palestine Liberation Organization. What is needed now on

the Middle East scene is the United States, without which no solution is possible.

— Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

General Rogers's Departure

The regret with which NATO has accepted President Reagan's decision to replace General Bernard Rogers as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe will be widely echoed. Lord Carrington, as secretary-general, expressed the European view that he could stay there for a further 35 years. To withdraw him amid so much mutual good will might seem capricious. Is it also unwise? General Rogers has shown himself ready to criticize the policies of his own government, [but he] has never fallen into the trap of siding with [the Europeans] in internal NATO disputes. Despite vigorous denials, it would seem General Rogers may finally have trodden on one corn too many.

— The Times (London).

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OPINION

For Gorbachev, the Real Challenges Are Yet to Come

By Michel Tatu

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — We should watch everything that Mikhail Gorbachev is doing in the Soviet Union with great skepticism, but also with a pinch of hope. Some of his innovations are more important than others.

The cultural renewal that has been given prominence in the West — including such things as the showing of long-banned films and plays, the publication of once-forbidden novels and the rehabilitation of figures such as Boris Pasternak — is not the most original feature of perestroika, the restructuring of the system that is under way. A similar softening of cultural restraints took place in every period of succession since Stalin's death, including at the start of the Brezhnev era, up to the trial of Andrei Sinyavsky and Yuli Danilov in 1966.

The trouble with this kind of cultural liberalization is that it can be called off and reversed at will. And it does not affect the hard-core resistance to the reforms that is centered in the administration, the police and the party apparatus — not in the intelligentsia.

To be sure, the number of dissidents released recently is the largest in 30 years. But there had been many more political prisoners in jail before these releases than at any time since Stalin. And Mr. Gorbachev was anxious to end the harassment of Western protests over rights.

More important is the treatment accorded to Andrei Sakharov, the most prominent of the dissidents. Unlike the others, he has not just been pardoned and ordered to cease any "anti-Soviet" activity, but apparently has been reha-

bitated fully as a member of the Academy of Sciences and as a social critic — amply demonstrated by his telephone conversation with Mr. Gorbachev from Gorky and his appearance at the recent peace forum in Moscow. The message seems to be that moderate critics like Mr. Sakharov now have the right to live ordinary lives and to speak, at least to the Western press. They no longer are considered a danger to the system. This trend, if it is confirmed, will reveal considerable progress.

The Sakharov case can be viewed as a test of the "democratization" that Mr. Gorbachev is pursuing. The general secretary is right when he says that he needs to devise guarantees against any relapse into the "mistakes" of the past. He is right also when he says that the best guarantee is democracy. But how he will achieve this remains an open question. *Glasnost*, or openness, is one way, and there have been many changes in Soviet information policy. But there is still a long way to go. An army officer, for example, said on Moscow television recently that the publication of casualty figures from Afghanistan remained out of the question.

As for Mr. Gorbachev's proposed reform of the electoral process, we should pay less attention at this stage to the possible plurality of candidates in popular elections to soviets, the governmental councils — this experiment has been tried in Hungary and Poland without real

consequences — than to the proposal for secret balloting in party elections.

Since Stalin's time, one of the main features of so-called democratic centralism has been the fact that the real bosses at all levels are "elected" by a show of hands in the respective committees of the party. Who, in the Central Committee, would dare to vote against the general secretary or any Politburo member? In fact, Mr. Gorbachev wanted to apply the secret ballot rule to regional party leaders only and not to the Politburo and the secretariat (hence to himself), and the last plenum has discarded the idea of secret balloting altogether.

We can expect the general secretary to revive this idea at a later stage, but he will have to overcome fierce resistance at all levels of the party, including the top. While the existence of this opposition is publicly acknowledged even by Mr. Gorbachev, the possibility that the general secretary may have to fight fellow members of the Politburo is not so often admitted. In fact, it would be surprising if this resistance within the party apparatus did not spread to the Politburo — not only to old "Brezhnevites" like Andrei Gromyko and maybe Vladimir Shcherbinsky, but to members appointed since 1985. Not all of these are close Gorbachev associates.

We should closely watch the fate of the number two of the party, Yegor Ligachev, who was appointed immediately after Mr. Gorba-

chev's arrival, in April 1985, probably as part of a deal between all the 10 men making up the Politburo. At Konstantin Chernenko's death. During the past few years, Mr. Ligachev has called for an extension of the vote by show of hands to additional party elections — that is, exactly the opposite of what Mr. Gorbachev is advocating today. Mr. Ligachev is also the theoretician behind the new policy of "mixing the cadres" in the republics and the regions, a concept that led to the appointment of a Russian in Kazakhstan and to the nationalist riots there in December. In his report to the last plenum, Mr. Gorbachev "forgot" to mention this concept, which nevertheless was included in the Central Committee resolution.

In the past, the test of the authority of any number one in the party has been his ability to pick his own number two. Khrushchev appointed Brezhnev to this job, and Brezhnev in turn picked his close ally Chernenko. Mr. Gorbachev, who concurred in the appointment of Mr. Ligachev but did not pick him personally, now has to find a number two of his own choosing. Until he does, Mr. Ligachev might be seen by some of his colleagues as an alternative to a leader who, in their eyes, is too impatient for reform and moving too far away from the practice of collective leadership.

The writer, a leading commentator on international affairs, is an editorial writer for *Le Monde*, the French daily. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.



How Poland Can Exploit The Lifting of Sanctions

By Zigmunt Nagorski

NEW YORK — The Reagan administration's decision Feb. 19 to lift economic sanctions against Poland should be welcomed by the Poles as a challenge — a challenge to make the population a little more relaxed, to put the failing Communist economic experiment behind and start a new chapter in economic development, to create a politically more acceptable climate for both the government and the opposition.

In short, the U.S. decision offers a chance for important changes in the way Poland thinks and acts.

Voices from all three major elements of Polish society — the Solidarity movement, the Roman Catholic Church and the regime — had asked that sanctions be lifted. The Jaruzelski government, placed in power in 1981 with Soviet consent,

viewed the lifting as one way of gaining legitimacy. The church hoped for greater stability. And the opposition, centered on Solidarity, looked upon the change as a way to improve the living conditions of the whole population. It was coincidence that the three voices merged, yet together they comprised a powerful plea.

There are several ways that Warsaw could respond to Washington's gesture. The first and the most essential would be to continue releasing prisoners of conscience. There are still a large number of people behind bars, put there for purely political reasons. Another would be to enact major economic reforms.

In agriculture, decision-making should be decentralized and farmers encouraged to sell openly on the legitimate market rather than the black market. The government should also create conditions making it possible for farmers to export some of their products and earn hard currency directly without going through the bureaucracy. Agricultural machinery is badly needed; even the purchase of replacement parts requires hard currency. Direct links between Polish farmers and foreign purchasers would also create new incentives for higher levels of productivity.

Poland is now a net importer of agricultural products — indeed, it ranks near the bottom among the Soviet satellite states in the availability of food. While export-oriented farmers inevitably would divert some of their production from the domestic market, the prospect of earning hard currency abroad is likely to make the agricultural sector dramatically more productive for domestic consumption as well.

Similar reforms in industry would make life easier and more rewarding. But that would require a major philosophical change on the part of the regime and would entail the abolition of a number of ministries dealing with various industrial sectors.

Again, direct access to export markets, perhaps similar to what the Hungarians have introduced, would make factory managers less dependent on the government and give them the freedom directly to purchase spare parts and new technology from the West.

This would only be a beginning. Housing remains a top priority. The creation of a secure climate for foreign investment and the elimination of curbs on joint ventures, capital exports and potential earnings might eventually attract even American and West European real estate developers to invest in the Polish market.

The essence of the challenge is whether the government has the ability and the political will to pass on to the whole population the benefits to be derived from the end of sanctions. A major relaxation in both economic and political dogmas will be required. Without it, Poland will miss a golden opportunity to demonstrate to the outside world that foreign concessions can be translated into domestic reforms — that its people can be housed better, fed better and encouraged to think more freely.

The writer is president of the Center for International Leadership, which organizes seminars on the ethics and values of corporate America. He contributed this to *The New York Times*.

Development Funds as a Way out of the Debt Crisis

By L. Ronald Scheman

WASHINGTON — The announcement by President José Sarney of Brazil that his country is suspending payments on foreign debt comes as no surprise. It is one more step on the long, arduous journey toward achieving a more balanced approach to dealing with the plight of nations in debt beyond their economies' reasonable prospects to repay.

Coming after Peru's decision to allocate only 10 percent of its export earnings to debt repayment and Ecuador's suspension of payments, the Brazilian announcement helps make clear the pattern of the next round.

It is important to note that Mr. Sarney said: "We will negotiate a formula to honor our commitments within parameters that do not limit national development." That statement received the support of all of Brazil's major political parties. Everyone in Latin America is now ready to confront the underlying realities of the region's \$380 billion debt.

Latin America's political leaders have until now demonstrated remarkable will and capacity to absorb the harsh austerity measures required to meet their debt obligations. The

need to export more than \$30 billion in capital per year to pay interest, however, has ravaged their economies and left the prospects for economic growth in the hemisphere virtually nil. Given the major policy interest of the United States in

who are committed to strengthening democracy and who will contribute to the vigor and growth of the West. U.S. banks need a viable plan to realize repayment over the long term. Latin America, on the other hand, must revive its deteriorating indus-

try by providing capital to import new machinery and technology. The countries would give the banks permission to establish the development funds and would deposit in them, in local currency, a major portion (say 50 percent) of the annual interest payments and part of the amortization. The ratios might vary according to the circumstances in each country.

The banks would be able to ensure their integrity, deciding on the industries in which the investments were to be made. All companies doing business in the country would qualify for loans, which would be an incentive to investment in new enterprise.

The governments would participate in the funds to the extent that they maintained their sovereign guarantees of the investment. This should not pose a problem for the countries, since they would, at worst, gain a new industrial plant and considerable additional time for repayment. To ensure impartiality, the Inter-American Development Bank or the World Bank could manage the funds.

While capital would continue to flow abroad from the countries, as at present, it would go for imports to improve productive capacity. Thus the "net worth" of the country would not be diminished. For the United States, the obvious benefit would be the boost to trade and the regeneration of economic activity to facilitate repayment of the debt. The banks would maintain the value of their capital, but it would be converted to equity in productive industry. This would be considered a debt-equity "swap" transaction — acceptable under U.S. banking regulations as maintaining the value of the loan.

In a sense, this would be a Marshall Plan in reverse. Latin America does not need new money to revive its economies; the money is already there. What is needed is a means of slowing the pace of repayment.

Directly linking the political and economic dimensions of the problem would strengthen democracy while contributing to the revival of the global economy. It could be the cheapest "foreign aid" program the United States ever launched.

The writer, director of the Center for Advanced Studies of the Americas, contributed this to *The Washington Post*.

In Nicaragua, a Revolution Gone Astray

By Jas Gawronski

ROME — In the newsroom of La Prensa, the Managua daily newspaper that for 60 years had symbolized freedom of expression in Nicaragua, hung a handwritten notice that was updated every morning: "Today 207 days have passed since the closing of our paper by the Sandinist government — will it?"

Across the city sat the man with the answer: Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of Nicaragua. "We ordered the closing of the paper when we realized it was going to receive \$6 million from abroad and we knew what they would be using it for," Mr. Ortega said, alluding to La Prensa's long campaign against the Sandinistas.

He maintained that "things will be different" under the new constitution, which provides for press freedom. But immediately after the constitution was adopted on Jan. 5, civil liberties were suspended. Mr. Ortega defended this by saying the country was in a state of war.

Press freedom appeared, in any case, to be of secondary importance to Mr. Ortega. "We are interested in those freedoms that bear economic and social advantages for our people," he said. "Maybe you and I have a different concept of democracy."

Certainly, the organizers of the Center for the Defense of Human Rights hold a different view of democracy from the president. Operating from a cramped, untidy office in Managua, the group issues bulletins denouncing alleged Sandinist abuses: cases of disappearance, torture, blackmail and intimidation. The members of the center pay a price for being watchdogs. They are often harassed and work in constant fear of being closed by the government.

In Nicaragua, one frequently encounters such evidence of the degeneration of the revolution that ousted the dictator Anastasio Somoza. Before the Sandinistas abandoned their original aims — political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment — almost everybody backed the revolution. Why not now?



Daniel Ortega Saavedra — By Quilte.

It is rare for such a high official to admit that the revolution has changed course. No such admission was made by Mr. Ortega. "We are building our model," he said, "even if others don't like it — and we discuss it only with our citizens."

In other Central American countries the military decides everything, and they certainly cannot give us lessons in democracy.

The signs are multiplying of the slide toward a more totalitarian rule. Under the new constitution, the party, army and government blur together into the sole power.

"They think the revolution will be successful in any case," said Virgilio Godoy Reyes, head of the Independent Liberal Party and the most artic-

ulate voice against the Sandinistas. "They win even if they lose. They believe that if they succeed, they can say that they have humiliated the United States. If they are stopped, all of Latin America will go on fire."

Mr. Godoy sees the Sandinistas as being driven by a kind of messianic inspiration, a fanaticism, he said, that has pushed military spending to about half the nation's budget.

Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the president's brother, said that 300,000 Nicaraguans are trained for military service, with 200,000 more due to receive training soon — half a million people in a nation of three million.

The Sandinistas worry about how the rebels, or contras, will accelerate their struggle using the \$100 million in aid approved by the U.S. Congress. They expect the rebels to launch a major offensive sometime soon.

President Ortega said he thought this would further hurt relations with the United States. President Ronald Reagan's "policy doesn't change, especially in relation to Nicaragua," he said. "The United States does not want a peaceful solution."

"Anyhow, it wasn't us who invented revolutionary struggle. Do you really believe that if there hadn't been a revolution in Nicaragua there would be no guerrillas in El Salvador? If anything, it is thanks to us if today the governments in Central America are more civilized."

The Sandinist revolution may have inspired other rebellions, but the changes it has brought are disappointing. One leaves Nicaragua with a profound sense of sadness. Sadness for the people who must battle hunger daily. Sadness that a chance has been missed for a revolution that, had it followed its original path, could have solved, not complicated, many of the problems of Latin America.

The writer, an Italian journalist, toured Central America as part of a European Parliament delegation. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Quiet in Beirut

BEIRUT — The city is now quiet. About one-third of the population, both Moslem and Christian, fled to Lebanon when the bombardment began [on Feb. 24], but is now returning. When Italian warships commenced to bombard [Turkish warships in] the port, a mob collected arms and looted shops for firearms, fearing the Italians would attempt to land. The Ottoman Bank building was demolished by the Italian fire and the Bank of Salonica and other buildings were damaged. The American Mission was damaged slightly. The Russian Consul and the British Vice-Consul were surrounded by an angry mob, but were rescued unharmed. One thousand five hundred troops have arrived from Damascus and Tripoli (Asia Minor). About 80 Turks were killed on the warships. About 50 civilians were killed and 100 wounded in the fighting.

1937: Retiring Justices

WASHINGTON — With only 45 minutes of formalities and debate, the Senate, by a majority of 76 to 26, passed the Summers bill [on Feb. 26] allowing justices of the Supreme Court to retire at 70 with full pay. Six members of the court are eligible for immediate retirement under the measure. The bill extends to the justices the same provisions now applying to justices of other Federal courts. Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican of California and opponent of the Roosevelt plan, angered Administration leaders when he insisted, "I'll say that a Supreme Court Justice who would retire at this particular time would not be the sort of individual for whom I could have the greatest respect." Under President Roosevelt's reorganization plan, the Chief Executive would have the right to appoint new justice for every incumbent 70 years old who had not retired.

OPINION

One Question for Cuomo:
What About the Country?

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — "The decision I've made I think is best for my state, best for my family and, I think also, best for my party."

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, one of the most interesting politicians in the country, made himself the most puzzling when he made that statement taking himself out of the Democratic contest for the presidency. It is not what he said but what he did not say. Time passes, but the question remains: "Yes, governor, but what about the country? Best for the country, too?"

If the answer is yes, best for the country that has given so much to my

to say better for the party is like one of those straw boats that delegates wear — save it for convention time.

The family? Certainly that weighs heavily: strain, incessant public exposure, separation, even danger. We all understand that, but perhaps he underestimated his family, as we all tend to do.

The second disappointment is that he would have made the campaign more interesting and made people think more, including people who frequently disagreed with him and believed he was inclined to the easy answer on foreign affairs, as I did.

The campaign would have shown whether Mario Cuomo had that rare quality of changing and growing once he had become a national figure. There are very few people in public life who change once they become nationally prominent. They have their positions, they are identified by them and they have a stake in them. The only person I ever knew who changed a great deal after becoming nationally prominent was Robert Kennedy. I had a feeling Mario Cuomo would have been another.

Everybody is being terribly nice about Mr. Cuomo's withdrawal. The men who were running against him are positively oozing with understanding. Sure, Mario, they say, sure, the state, family and all that stress, sure.

The people close to him are not saying in public what is on their minds. He should have waited until he had more time to bridge the gap between the desire to run and the emotional penalties of candidacy, particularly the occasional embarrassment of learning while running.

I know him as journalists sometimes come to know prominent people — some good talk over lunches, social encounters, just enough so each gets some measure of the other but always a certain healthy wariness.

He is stimulating, thoughtful and funny. And I have daily access to him — the same as any other newspaper reader or television viewer.

So neither supporter nor opponent, neither stranger nor intimate, I am not so "understanding" about Mario Cuomo deciding that there were other things more important than trying to lead the United States. He had gone too far — not in the campaign, but in what he had said the country meant to him.

It would take enormous strength to return and say I made a mistake and the chance to be president of the United States is more than running the state and if I have something to learn, I will do it and Matilda and the children are strong and they will make it.

I don't think that will happen but I hope it does. Then we will get a chance to make up our minds about Mario Cuomo, the son of Andrea and Immacolata Cuomo.

The New York Times.

ON MY MIND

parents, myself, my children, then that is an answer that not only has to be accepted but respected.

But if the answer from the governor is no, I can't say it really is best for the country, then we are all entitled to say the decision is disappointing.

Not disappointing because he will not be president. It was too early to say when he pulled out that he would have made a good president. I do not know whether I would have voted for him. That would have depended on what he said and did between now and Election Day in 1988 if he was the candidate, and on who ran against him on the Republican ticket.

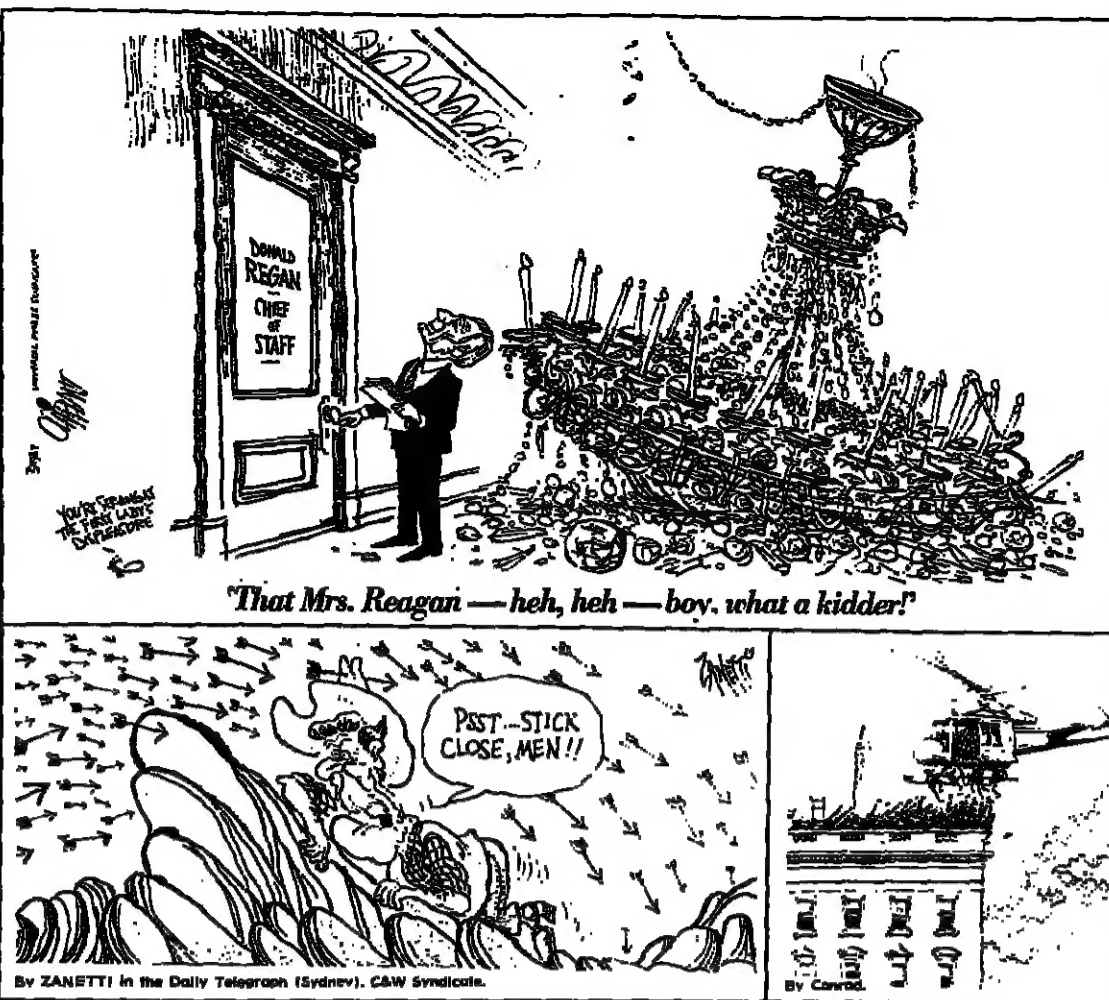
The purpose of campaigns. That is the governor's decision is disappointing for two reasons. One is that he seems to be possessed by the passionate patriotism of an immigrant's son. It is not my country-right-or-wrong. It is based on the blessing of freedom and opportunity, which you spend the rest of your life relishing and now and then trying to repay, in your own way.

Few men who have so identified themselves with the immigrant roots of America get the chance to be one of the people being considered for the presidency. He thought himself capable of serving the country as president and he knew he had a chance but said no, not I.

Why? New York state's problems? Is dealing with them really more important for the country than dealing with national purposes?

Better for the party? What does that mean? So many Americans, happily, vote for the candidate of their choice regardless of their party affiliation, that

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Communism and Chaos

T.L. Lin's observation (*Letters*, Feb. 13) that free enterprise has worked best in Asia's authoritarian states poses a dilemma for left-leaning theorists, who argue that nations such as mainland China cannot develop economically without parallel democratic development.

If the left believes this, then it has to admit that Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan are not so authoritarian after all.

But Mr. Lin misses the mark when he asserts that the people of mainland China have only two choices for political development: Communist rule or chaos. He ignores the record of Chinese communism, which shows that communist rule is chaos on mainland China.

The catastrophes of the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution and now the ongoing crackdown on "bourgeois liberalism" are proof. To say that communism is better than chaos, in China's case, is to say that AIDS is better than death. The former causes the latter, so how can it be better?

DAVID CHEN,

Taipei.

Making Man Fit the Mold

Reading between the lines of Kurt Campbell's opinion column, "Westerners at the Court of Czar Mikhail" (*Feb. 9*), which celebrates the brave new changes in Mikhail Gorbachev's Russia, one wonders whether peace and security will be more the result of a gradual merging of the ways in which communist and free societies are run, than of liberal enlightenment on the part of Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Campbell writes: "For instance, senior Soviet planners recently conferred with the American designers of a popular motivation seminar. The Russians are apparently intent on applying these same techniques to boost worker productivity in their factories."

If this is what Mr. Gorbachev considers to be "new thinking," we might as well stop worrying about the Soviet threat. The threat to our freedom comes from those in our midst: the social scientists, linguists and psychologists dedicated to the development and application of techniques designed to modify personality and behavior.

To fit a man into patterns of interaction that have been scientifically pre-

selected is to reduce him to a social commodity. This is what communism is all about, and it explains why the dictator of the proletariat was all ears.

EGILS ZILE,

Singapore.

Regarding "Exploring Moscow's 'New Deal'" (*Feb. 14*) by Jerry F. Hough:

What the Soviet Union is lacking is small enterprises and services geared to local market needs. Since individual enterprises currently exist in the Soviet Union, whether legal or illegal, in small trade, arts and agriculture, why not expand this to other sectors?

Mr. Hough refers to the need to reform heavy industry and to acquire high technology. Neither is likely to give Soviet society what it needs: personal achievement and the ability to create in a spirit of competition. Soviet export efforts now depend on agencies lacking the ability to make spot decisions; this too will require individual attention.

Maybe Mikhail Gorbachev realizes that an untapped potential exists in the economic system. Maybe this is the dawn.

R. TURKULL,

Paris.

What Uncle Sam Needs —
Fewer Rambos, More Flab

By Bennett Karmin

SAN JOSE, California — A growing number of Americans are calling for a revival of military conscription, partly on the ground that the volunteer army is not drawing enough applicants qualified to handle today's sophisticated weaponry.

My 20-year-old son thinks that if the draft comes back, it should be aimed not at his generation but at the middle-

toughened by years of eating pizza. They are a collective coiled spring ready to be unleashed any time, anywhere. They long to sight their automatic weapons on some moving target; the prospect of detonating high explosives or triggering land mines fills them with a kind of wild anticipation. They are, in effect, a cocked rifle, ready to go off.

The typical, middle-aged American male, on the other hand, boasts none of these virtues. Lazy, complacent, hard to arouse to any degree of frenzy, he spends his days finding ways of avoiding work or, should that prove impossible, shortening it to the point of triviality.

A middle-aged draftee would find military service exasperating from the first "Fall in!" to the last "Fall out!" The immunizations, standard for recruits, would send him into a fever. The chow would play havoc with his stomach.

His feet, accustomed to the soft leather of Italian loafers, would rebel against the stiffness of combat boots. His hair, or what's left of it, would look out of place, isolated spikes in a military crew cut. His uniform would look baggy on a body gone to pot. His midriff flab would not easily dissolve under the rigors of push-ups and calisthenics. And his flaccid hands, more suited for opening beer cans than for Kung Fu, would take years to develop the calloused edges required for close combat.

Such over-the-hill conscripts could not possibly be classified as "suitable army material." But what difference does your physical condition make when you're seated for hours behind a computer terminal? So what if your feet are flat if all you do day after day is focus a laser beam? And if your "attitude" doesn't reflect what we've come to think of as military virtues, who cares? The main consideration should be: Does this man know how to handle this terribly sophisticated and destructive weapon that we have placed in his hands?

A middle-aged technician, well-trained and well-paid, would be an ideal defender of everything we hold dear. Slow to anger, reflective, cost-conscious and always sensitive to the long-range consequences of his actions, he would prove an ideal fighting man in a world of trigger-happy zealots.

Today's army undoubtedly has a place for teen-agers, I suggest, however, that a better alternative to the on-the-job training that the volunteer army provides would be the rapid deployment of skilled and knowledgeable professionals. Draft them, hire them away from private industry, do everything you can to lure them into the ranks, for they are the fighters of the future.

The writer works for a high-tech company in California's "Silicon Valley." He contributed this to *The New York Times*.

MEANWHILE

aged, a group that he sees as uniquely qualified to keep the peace.

Arguments to the contrary from professional soldiers and armchair military analysts, I think he has a point.

Who could possibly be less likely to call for an all-out war in some far-off jungle or desert than an overweight, myopic conscript with a wife, three kids, a mortgaged home and a car loan?

True, teen-agers would probably have more esprit de corps, be more gung ho and fight with greater determination. But therein lies the problem. Teen-agers, only recently liberated from the confines of the video arcade and the school gym, are only too eager to taste combat, hoping to gain fame and glory through hand-to-hand fighting à la Rambo. They also are in excellent physical condition. Their muscles are well-toned from hours of basketball; their eyes are not strained from reading bills; their digestion is

Take Care of the Product

Michael Moore sheds more light on the problems of the U.S. economy than he probably intended. "General Motors Used to Take Care of Flint" (*Feb. 12*), says a lot about the attitudes of a large part of our society. Since when does a company have the responsibility to wait itself down the primrose path to bankruptcy in order to preserve outdated practices and institutions?

If America's corporations and labor force can overcome the "instant gratification syndrome" and begin to design and build quality and dependability into the product, perhaps we can regain our stature as a great manufacturing nation.

WILLIAM A. CARTER,

Brussels.

That Poetry Didn't Sell

I was astonished to see Horace called "a best-selling Roman poet and satirist" in your editorial, "Mr. Craxi's Achievements" (*Feb. 20*). In Horace's day, poems were recited in public free of charge.

RUTHANNE KASDAY WILLIAMS,

Paris.

General News

West Seeks to Increase Security in Pacific

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — The United States and Australia, reacting sharply to a Soviet drive to increase its influence in the South Pacific, have said they will work together to strengthen the security of island nations they consider vulnerable to Soviet manipulation.

The islands, scattered across a vast area of the Pacific, straddle important lines of communication and trade between Japan, Australia and the United States. They have been an uncontested sphere of Western influence since the end of World War II.

The United States, Australia and other Western nations have expressed concern over recent Soviet moves to conclude fishing deals with the Pacific islands, most of which depend heavily on marine resources to earn foreign exchange.

Analysts consider the moves part of a wider effort to gain political acceptability and influence with Pacific nations.

Kim Beazley, Australia's defense minister, told Parliament in Canberra last week that Australia, in close consultation with the United States and New Zealand, would

play a key role in building a common defense strategy for the South Pacific.

He said the initiative would include increased deployment of Australian long-range patrol aircraft, expanded naval visits and an upgrading of the islands' maritime surveillance systems.

A New Zealand defense policy paper presented to parliament Thursday stressed self-reliance, close cooperation with Australia and the security of small South Pacific states. Reuters reported from Wellington.

Prime Minister David Lange said this did not mean New Zealand was isolationist or sought armed neutrality, according to Reuters. It remained committed to collective security arrangements with other countries of the region, he said.

J. Stapleton Roy, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia, said Monday that Washington was also giving increasing attention to the South Pacific. The United States, he said, had agreed in October to pay \$50 million over five years to help fishing vessels signed with 16 island nations.

But Mr. Roy indicated that

Washington could not engage in a South Pacific defense cooperation with New Zealand, which is also active in the area.

Australia, New Zealand and the United States are partners in ANZUS, a mutual defense treaty. Washington suspended its security obligation to New Zealand in August because of New Zealand's ban on nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships entering its waters.

Answering questions from journalists in the region during a satellite television interview, Mr. Roy did not rule out the possibility of a new regional group being formed in the South Pacific in partnership with Japan and the United States.

But, he said, "my personal view is that it would be far more satisfactory to have the ANZUS relationship restored to its former health than to search for new arrangements that might be seen as an effort to replace it."

The New Zealand defense policy paper reportedly stated that the government believed "we can best meet our ANZUS obligations, and make an effective contribution to Western security, by playing a constructive role in maintaining the peace and promoting the collective

security of our own part of the world."

It added, "It is regrettable that U.S. actions have made it more difficult for us to carry out this important task."

Japan announced recently that it was increasing its economic aid and political contacts with the South Pacific.

The Japanese involvement, they said, was encouraged by the United States and Australia, which hoped to engage Japan's economic resources and skills in development of the area.

The Soviet Union and Vanuatu signed a one-year agreement last month that gave Soviet trawlers the right to fish for tuna within Vanuatu's 200-mile (about 325-kilometer) exclusive economic zone in exchange for payment of \$1.5 million.

The U.S. State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that the agreement allowed Soviet vessels to reduce exchange rates and take on food at three Vanuatu ports. Vanuatu told Washington that the deal was "purely commercial" and not meant to increase Soviet influence in the Pacific.

U.S. officials asserted that Soviet fishing operations were often a cover for spying and subversion. They said Moscow had also shown interest in negotiating fishing and commercial agreements with at least four other Pacific island states, including Tonga.

■ **South Pacific Forum** Diplomats said Thursday that foreign ministers from most of the 15 members of the South Pacific Forum will meet in Auckland on Tuesday for talks on promoting independence for New Caledonia, Reuters reported from Wellington.

They said the special meeting had been called by the forum chairman, the prime minister of Fiji, Sir Kamisese Mara, and was timed to put pressure on France ahead of July's referendum in New Caledonia on the territory's future.

U.S. Lags on Medical Aid to Manila

Los Angeles Times Service

MANILA — The U.S. government has failed to deliver millions of dollars in medical aid that President Ronald Reagan promised the Philippine armed forces when he met with President Corason C. Aquino last September.

As of Tuesday, less than a third of the \$10 million in medical aid that Washington pledged as an emergency military appropriation had arrived in Manila, according to records at Philippine military headquarters.

The \$2.75 million in aid the United States has delivered in-

cludes none of the medicines, surgical instruments and hospital supplies requested by the Philippine military. One U.S. shipment included dozens of parkas designed for use by ski troops, although Philippine soldiers operate in tropical areas.

A senior official of the Joint U.S. Military Assistance Group in Manila, which is responsible for distributing U.S. military aid to the Philippines, confirmed the inventory reports on Tuesday.

The White House, he said, authorized the aid package under a section of the Foreign Assistance

Act that requires that such supplies come from U.S. military stocks.

In Washington, a Defense Department spokesman said \$3.5 million of promised aid has been delivered, an additional \$3.6 million is scheduled to be sent by ship to Manila next month and the schedule for delivering the remainder has not been worked out.

"I don't know anything about ski parkas," the spokesman said, but the United States in September sent sleeping bags by mistake. Other than that, he said, the Philippine armed forces "have gotten what they needed."

DOONESBURY



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— BERLIN —

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL CENTER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

1237-1987: Cause for Celebration



THIS year Berlin is celebrating the 750th anniversary of its first mention in a chronicle of history. In the early 12th century, two towns, Berlin and Cölln, were flourishing at a particularly well-situated spot on the banks of the river Spree.

Today the city center of the GDR capital, Berlin covers this area. Its world-famous architecture and art treasures as well as its rich musical and theatrical life — with special highlights of entertainment in the Jubilee Year — will again attract millions of visitors from all parts of the world.

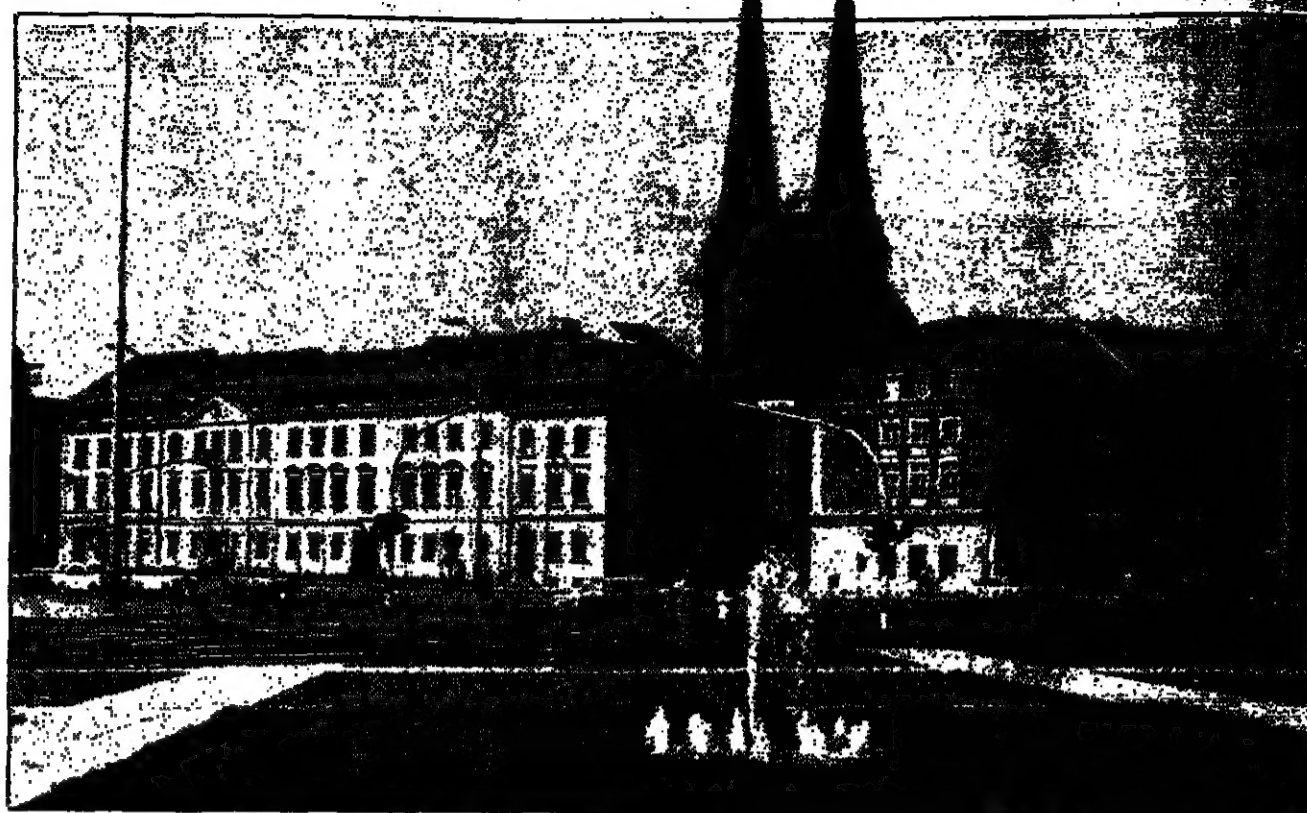
International business circles will be interested in exploring the industrial and commercial potential of the GDR capital. Experts from many countries will come to attend various symposia and scientific conferences.

We should like to use this opportunity to introduce our guests to the economic achievements and trade facilities of our city. I am convinced that this will give a new impetus to trade transactions for modern products and licences, for which Berlin can offer a wide scope.

Berlin, which bears the honorable name of the "City of Peace," extends a cordial welcome to all who, with us, aspire to promote an international dialogue on the basis of mutual confidence and understanding, with a view to economic and scientific cooperation as well as the peaceful future of mankind.

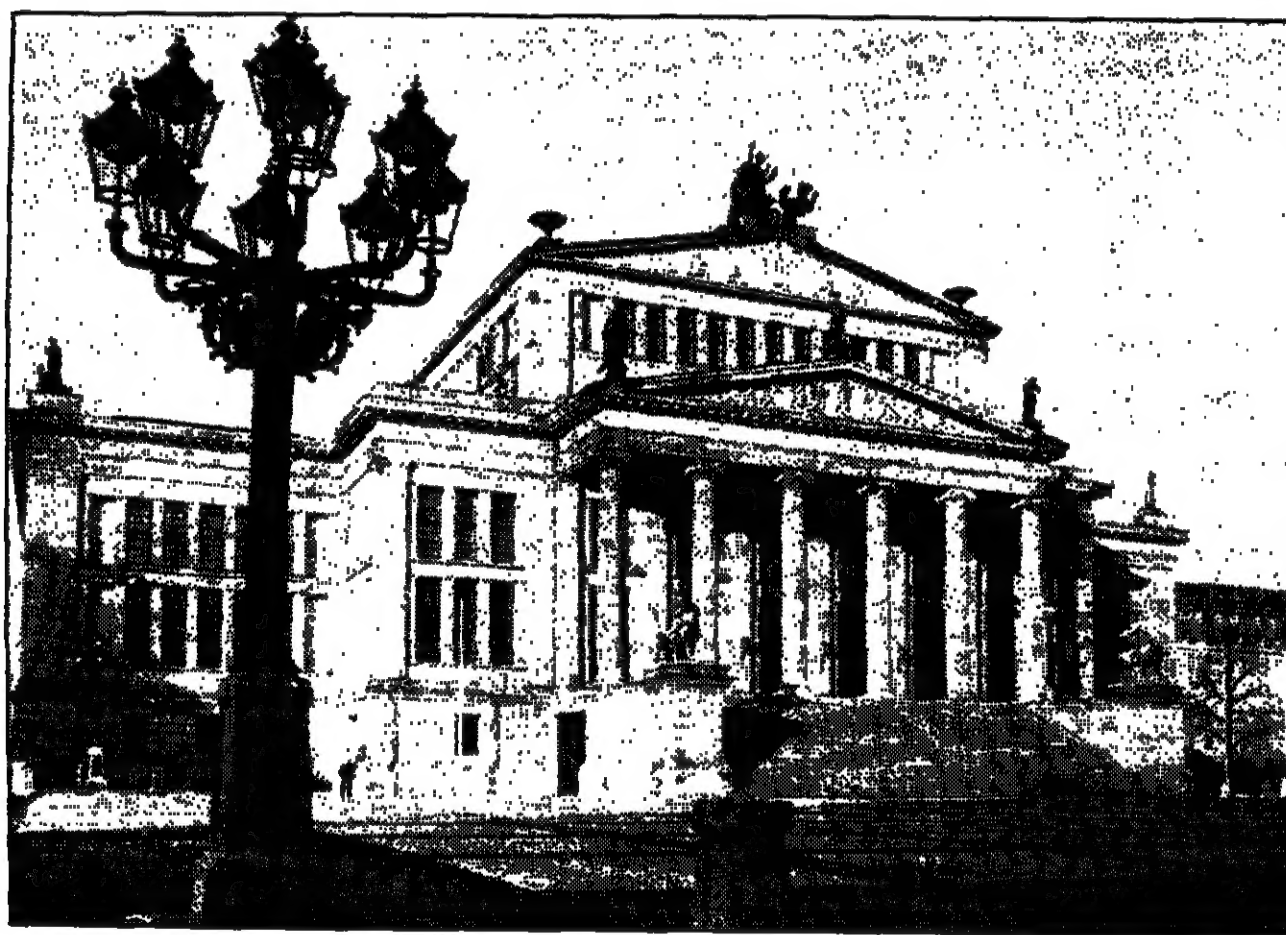
— Erhard Krack,
Lord Mayor

More than 1,000 events are planned for 1987, the Jubilee Year. Approximately 200 musical and theater productions will be performed by ensembles from all areas of the GDR and from more than 50 countries around the world. There will also be 120 exhibitions, international sporting events, folk festivals and historic markets, and trips using old-fashioned means of transportation. The program of events commemorating Berlin's 750th anniversary can be sent upon request.



The reconstructed Nikolaiviertel, an ensemble of historic architecture in the city's center.

Berlin Travel: An Anniversary Offer



Schauspielhaus Berlin. The Schinkel-building, destroyed in World War II, was reopened in 1984. Since then, 80 leading international orchestras have performed here.

Masterworks of architecture in the historic part of the city together with modern ensembles of urban construction make for memorable sight-seeing. City tours take you along the legendary boulevard Unter den Linden, to the Platz der Akademie, the Alexanderplatz and many historic streets lined by magnificent edifices. City guides will take visitors across the regenerated historic city center, with the Nikolaikirche, the oldest building in Berlin.

Opera houses, theaters and concert halls present interesting and varied programs, featuring famous orchestras, soloists and ensembles. The city's theaters include the Schauspielhaus, Deutsche Staatsoper, Komische Oper, Deutsches Theater, Berliner Ensemble, and Friedrichstadt-Palast Variety Theatre. Museums and art galleries show world-famous objects of interest and unique special exhibitions on the city's history, art and culture. Among them are the Pergamon Museum (Alcibiades of Pergamon, Procession Street of Babylon Market Gate of Mileis), Bode Museum (coin collection, Egyptian Museum), Märkisches Museum (cultural history of Berlin), and National Gallery (masterworks of 19th and 20th century art).

Hospitality and entertainment are offered to visitors at international first-class hotels and numerous small catering establishments of local color. The attractive scenery of woods and water on the outskirts of the city invites you to take relaxing boating trips.

Berlin is a good starting point for excursions to nearby Potsdam, with its palaces and parks, and for excursions to other world-famous tourist centers of the German Democratic Republic, such as Dresden, the center of art, Leipzig, known for musical events and the international trade fairs, Thuringia, the Spreewald and the northern regions of the country.

The GDR Travel Agency offers a standard program of Berlin attractions, special 750th anniversary jubilee programs, programs for special interest groups, and various individualized programs. Use their services for travel recommendations and help in travel formalities, accommodation and catering, city guides and



interpreters, inland and border transfers, and reservations of entertainment tickets and transportation services.

Address your requests to your own travel agency in any part of the world, or to the Reisebüro der DDR, Generaldirektion, Alexanderplatz 5 PSF 77 DDR-Berlin 1026. Tel.: 2130, telex: 114 648 - 114 651 - 114 652, Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik.

REISEBÜRO
der Deutschen
Demokratischen Republik

Great men of small stature

Rather small of stature, he nevertheless numbered among the most outstanding figures of his age; he went down in the annals of history as Frederick the Great. The simple presentation of the aged, slightly misanthropic monarch conveys an idea of that greatness and testifies for the artistic mastery and skillful craftsmanship of its creators. Like all Saxon and Thuringian manufactured porcelain, the statuette of the Prussian king is also available at the specialised shop.



VSB Ständehaus
Porzellanmanufaktur
Rudolstadt
DDR-6820 Rudolstadt

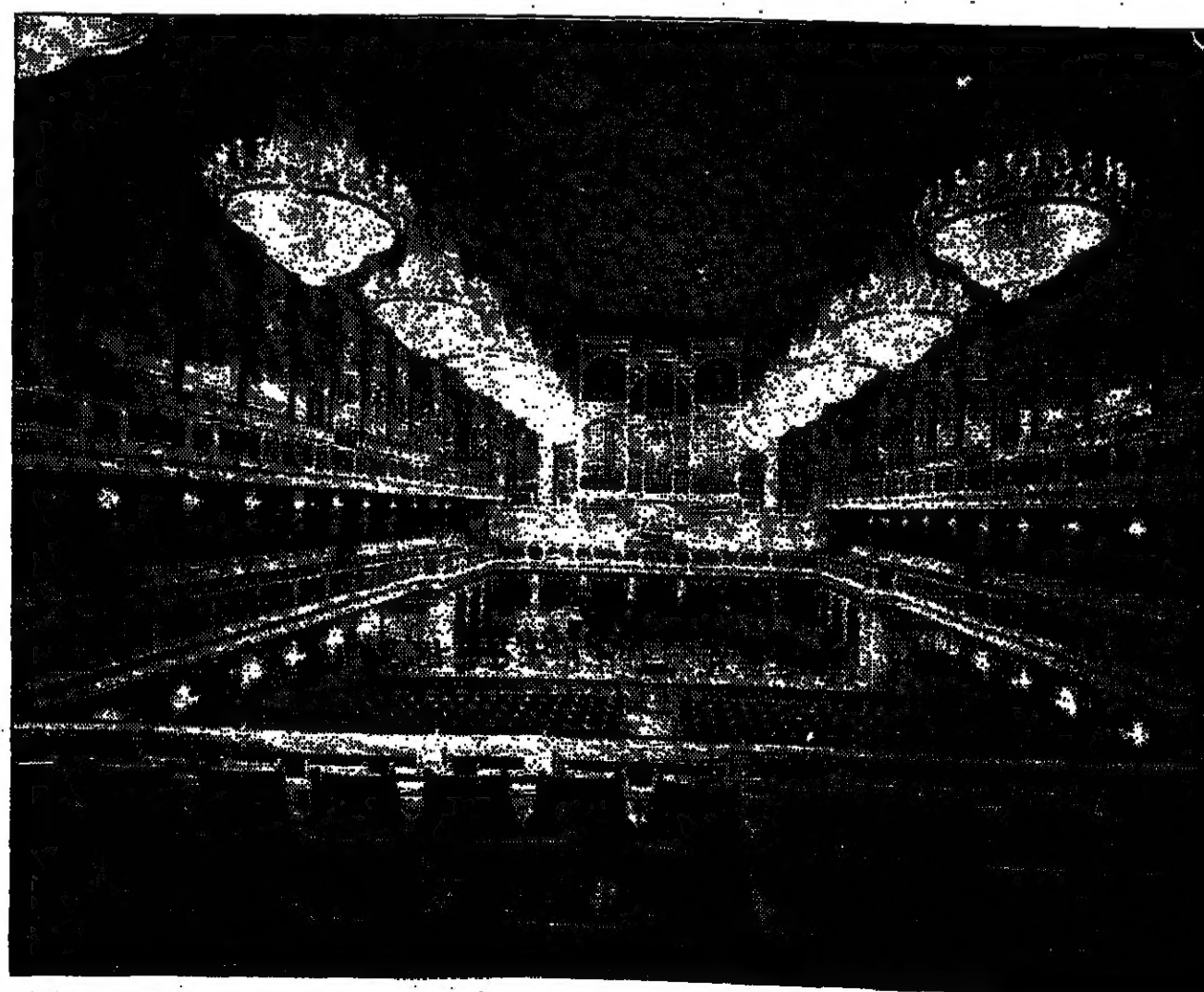
The Tradition Behind the Music

The organ in the rebuilt Schauspielhaus on Platz der Akademie in Berlin was made by the Jehmlich Orgelbau Dresden and is the concert hall's pride and joy. With 5,081 pipes and 74 registers and an electronic programming device, it is one of the largest organs installed since the foundation of the firm in 1808.

The organist of the Schauspielhaus, Joachim Dalitz, described it as a "dream instrument." It allows a genuine rendering of compositions of every style and period. Its mellow timbre makes it particularly suitable for romantic compositions.

The organ adorns the end wall of the great concert hall. Rising to a height of 12 meters, it fits in harmoniously with the classical forms of the building.

The Jehmlich brothers, who had founded an organ-building workshop 179 years ago — today the oldest in the GDR — acquired their skill from pupils of the famous organ builder Gottfried Silbermann. Since that time the firm has upheld these traditions. The great craft of organ building was passed on in the Jehmlich family from one generation to another. The organ builders constantly enhanced their skill and knowledge from the Silbermann organs which they looked after and restored. The fostering of old proven traditions also finds



Jehmlich organ in the concert hall of the Berlin Schauspielhaus.

expression in the numerous instruments of more recent origin. In Sweden, Norway, the FRG, Finland, Czechoslovakia,

Hungary, Bulgaria and, last but not least, the GDR, they bear witness to the outstanding achievements of the heirs of

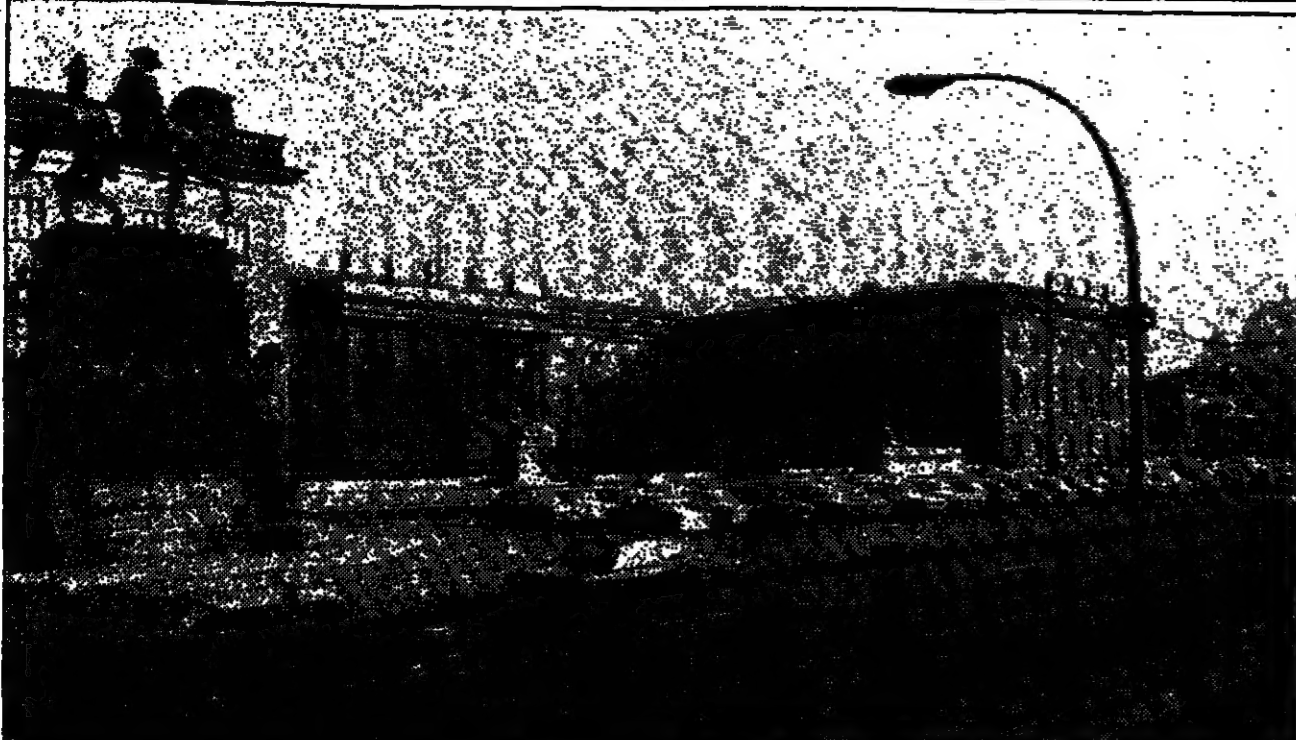
Gottfried Silbermann in the craft of organ building, whether in churches, concert halls or music schools.

Exporter: Demusa, Leninstrasse 133, 9652 Klingenthal, DDR. Tel.: 2341, Telex 77920, 77963. Leipzig amicus: Peterhof.

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Made in Berlin



Humboldt University Unter den Linden, a partner of the industries of Berlin.

Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic is also the country's main industrial center; its 156 industrial enterprises and 170,000 employees turn out 6 percent of

the total industrial production. Berlin's impact on the GDR's overall economy is in fact greater than this production share considered in purely monetary terms, since Berlin is

a key supplier of highly productive plants and machinery. High-technology products with the label 'Made in Berlin' include electrotechnical and electronic products, industrial ro-

bots and high-precision machine tools.

Priority Developments: Microelectronics

Approximately 45 percent of all those employed in industry

are working in the highly productive large electrotechnical and electronics factories. They produce more than 16 percent of the total output of this industrial branch of the GDR. This comprises all cathode-ray tubes for color TV and electric bulbs, more than half the electrotechnical industrial equipment, 99.3 percent of all optoelectrotechnical semi-conductor construction parts, 46 percent of all high-tension switching gear, and 45 percent of all cables and conduits.

Traditional companies of the GDR capital have been seriously developing microelectronics since 1977. Prior to that time only three Berlin manufacturers had produced microelectronics items, and in small amounts. Today 18 companies are producing construction parts. Between now and 1990, Berlin is expected to make serious headway in becoming a microelectronics center. By that time the production of microelectronics items is to be doubled.

Companies from Berlin's second largest industrial branch — engineering — will also profit from this. When the current Five Year Plan is up in 1990, for example, 90 percent of

the machine tools made in Berlin are to be equipped with microcomputers, microprocessors and semi-conductor stores.

This branch of industry accounts for 17 percent of Berlin's gross production. The assortment of items produced is wide and varied, ranging from gas and steam turbines to Diesel engines and yachts. The good name of Berlin's engineering industry was above all established by the automatic machines, conveyor lines and machine systems from the machine tool combine "7. Oktober."

The chemical industry, which accounts for 13 percent of the total production of Berlin companies, is the capital's third largest industrial branch. Products include drugs, rubber items, dyes and paints, perfumes and cosmetics, laboratory chemicals and X-ray films, among others.

Light industry in Berlin also has a great tradition, as does the food industry. The clothing sector should likewise be mentioned. One upper garment out of ten produced in the GDR has a Berlin label. Other light industrial products include shoes, bags, furniture, electrical

household appliances, lamps, wallpaper and toys.

It should be noted that in 1985 one fifth of Berlin's production was exported.

A highly qualified core of skilled specialists constitutes the backbone of Berlin's economy. Out of every 1,000 employed in the capital, 863 have completed a vocational training; 147 are graduates of higher education; 168 have completed a technical college, and one out of every five research and development specialists in the GDR works in Berlin.

Future Growth

Berlin's industry, 60 percent of which was destroyed at the end of World War II, experienced a great upsurge after the foundation of the GDR. Since that time gross production has increased by a factor of 14.8, and labor productivity by a factor of 11.2. The equivalent of 1970's total production was turned out in 1985 in a mere 24 weeks, and the daily production value of 49 million marks was increased to more than 106 million marks during the same period. Further considerable growth is envisaged for the coming years. Annual growth rates between 9 and 9.5 percent

are planned up to 1990. This is above the GDR average. Growth rates around 14 percent are expected in the electrotechnical, electronic and engineering fields, which are of particular significance for the national economy as a whole.

Science and Industry

Berlin industrialists may rely on the capital's scientific institutions as cooperative partners. One out of every five scientific workers in the GDR is employed in Berlin. The Academy of Sciences, the Humboldt University and other establishments of higher learning run special programs for the rapid solution of scientific problems linked to the economic development of the capital.

Biotechnology has opened up a new area of intense research cooperation. Scientific research, for example, is directed towards the development of pharmaceutical and cosmetic products with new effect principles, new methods of water purification, ways of increasing yields in agriculture, and more rational methods of producing high-quality foods. The capital has a greater biotechnology research potential than any other city in the country.

Focus on Trade



The German Democratic Republic has trade relations with more than one hundred countries of all continents. Apart from the Ministry and the Board of Foreign Trade, 48 foreign trade enterprises have their headquarters in Berlin. One of them is Spielwaren und Sportartikel Export-Import, located near the famous boulevard Unter den Linden in the pulsating business center of the GDR capital. Mr. Hans Witig, its Director General, spoke to us about his firm's varied activities.

Your firm's export products range from soft toys to parachutes. You also export a wide variety of arts and crafts products. Could you name the most important products you represent in the international markets?

Hans Witig: We may state with pride that we export products from a large segment of the GDR consumer goods industry, which, I might add, enjoys a good reputation in the world. Our vast selection of toys is entirely produced by the Kombinat Spielwaren Sonneberg, which covers 24 different manufacturers. The leading producer of sports equipment is the VEB Kombinat Sportgeräte Schmalkalden, with eight specialized companies. The major manufacturers also include the VEB Kombinat Technische Textilien Karl-Marx-Stadt, which produces our collection of tents, always up to standard, attractive and perfectly adapted to customer demand.

Our interesting assortment of arts and crafts products is still dominated by handicrafts. Typical and well-known products such as the figures of folk art from the Erzgebirge, Lauscha glass, or handmade ceramics from Bürgel, Rönch and the Lausitz are made by small firms which foster old traditions. Our main partner in this area is the VEB Kombinat Erzgebirgische Volkskunst Ol-

bernhau, one of the original sources of traditional Christmas figurines, the nut cracker and the smoker man, from the Erzgebirge, and the popular Christmas pyramids.

What are the main markets for your products? Are there special export features or luxury items?

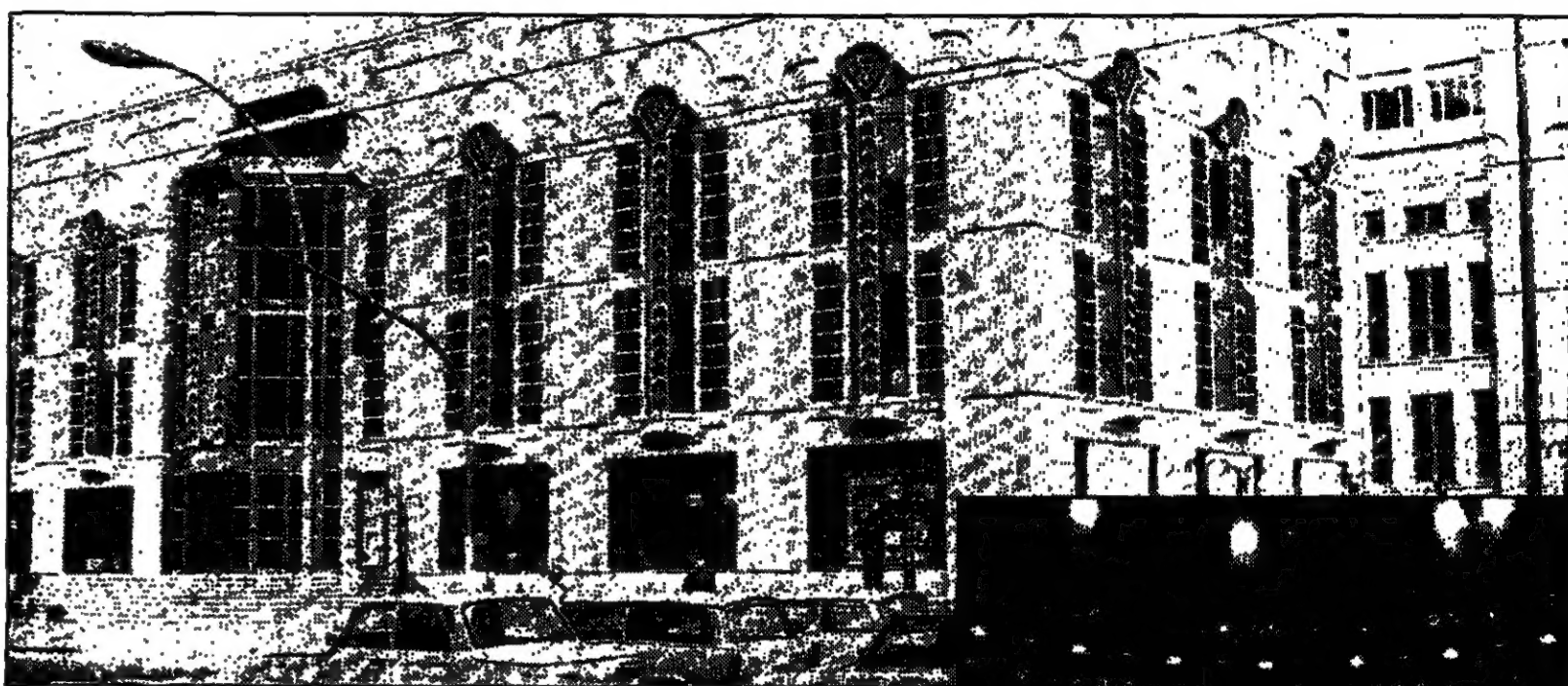
"Spielwaren und Sportartikel Export-Import" trades in more than 50 countries from all over the world. Our main trade partner is the USSR, but we also maintain close traditional relations with the other member countries of the Committee of Mutual Economic Assistance. For many years we have had good business contacts with France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, the Scandinavian countries, Italy and Great Britain, where our goods have a firm core of customers.

If you ask me about luxury items and "hits," I find it hard to answer. In all three branches which we represent — toys, sports articles and camping equipment, and arts and crafts products — the customer is offered a very wide and very colorful assortment of goods. We export popular wooden bricks and attractive dolls of every shape and size, as well as highly modern baby and doll carriages, which comply with all safety regulations. Our arts and crafts panoply contains delicate unique models of Lauscha glass, rustic room ornaments of metal and the popular Christmas items from the Erzgebirge. Our catalog also includes a collection of small modern furniture of original design and intricate handwork. As to the sports sector, we can offer the essentials for most competitive and recreational sports. The vast experience of our successful sports champions has been a boost in that respect. We supply rowboats for racing, skis for adults, adolescents and children. The "Kadett" model of

children's skis is at present the number one best-seller in the world. Every year at major trade fairs we present to our customers new collections of sports equipment, tents and camping articles adapted to evolving demand. Our products are also represented at numerous international trade fairs.

Is your firm involved in the plethora of Berlin souvenirs being offered for the 750th anniversary jubilee?

The Kombinat Spielwaren Sonneberg I already mentioned has made a special effort in this connection by producing a vast amount of original souvenirs for the jubilee, notably the city's historical figures such as the Captain of Köpenick or the popular artist "Father Zille." Antique vehicles in miniature, among them a historic Prussian railway for TT-gauge model railways produced by Berliner TT-Bahnen, are part of the attractions. The heraldic animal of the city, the Berlin Bear, is of course featured among these items. Decorated with a crown and sash, it is available as a cuddly soft mascot in soft plastic or in colored wood. All these souvenirs are intended for sale in Berlin, as a birthday present of the toy industry to the capital.



The Friedrichstadt Palast's Ultra-Modern Stage Technology

The Friedrichstadt Palast, the traditional variety theater of Berlin, moved into its new house in the Friedrichstrasse in 1984.

Its sand-colored facade decorated with stained glass mosaic bands is one of the new symbols of the city of Berlin.

The ultra-modern stage technology of this house impresses even the most demanding visitors from the Moulin Rouge in Paris. The most sophisticated parts of the installations include a water basin with underwater spotlights and an ice-sliding rink which can be brought to the front of the stage.

The electrical installations, which comply with the latest safety requirements, were fitted by VEB Elektroprojekt und Anlagenbau Berlin and other companies of the VEB Kombinat Automatisierungsanlagenbau. These two firms were awarded the GDR's highest quality rating.

Above left: The newly refurbished facade of the Friedrichstadt Palast. Inset: A view from the stage.

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As the leading hotel chain in the German Democratic Republic we have a wide range of services tailored to the needs of our guests.

Ours is an excellent reputation as we have many years of experience with tourists and business people as well as running meetings and conferences successfully.

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For bookings, advice on interesting tourist programmes and assistance in visa matters, we are the right people to contact:



GRAND HOTEL
Friedrichstraße 158-162
DDR-1080 Berlin
Tel. 22040, Tx: 11 41 41
Opening 1987



MERKUR
Gartenstraße
DDR-7010 Leipzig
Tel. 7990, Tx: 512609



METROPOL
Friedrichstraße 150-153
DDR-1080 Berlin
Tel. 22040, Tx: 11 41 41



BELLEVUE
Köpenickerstraße
DDR-8060 Dresden
Tel. 56620, Tx: 26271



PALASTHOTEL
Karl-Liebknecht-Straße
DDR-1020 Berlin
Tel. 2410, Tx: 11 50 50



INTERHOTEL DDR
INTERNATIONAL
SALES
Friedrichstraße 150-153
DDR-1080 Berlin
Tel. 22040/72204327
Tx: 11 41 45

LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

German Democratic Republic

15/21 March 6/12 September 1987

Leipzig contact: Technical Fair, Hall 15. Exporter: Elektrotechnik-Export-Import, DDR 1026 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6. Tel.: 2180, Telex: 114721

Fair cards and information may be obtained from the agencies and representatives of the Leipziger Messeamt in 90 countries and at all GDR frontier posts.

Further information from Leipziger Messeamt, Postfach 720, Leipzig, DDR-7010. Tel.: 71810, Telex 512 294.



Internationales Handelszentrum GmbH
Verkaufsbüro
Friedrichstraße 158 Berlin
Tel.: 2062241, Tx.: 114381-84 Inb. dr.



Your Partner for Commercial Events in the German Democratic Republic

The International Trade Center in Berlin offers more than 2,000 square meters of space entirely devoted to the promotion of International trade.

Exhibition area ranges from 60 to 600 square meters. Conference rooms can accommodate from 25 to 250 people; salons and meeting rooms are available as well.

The Trade Center's first-rate technical facilities guarantee the perfect atmosphere for the exchange of ideas and the promotion of business.

The Trade Center's full range of services at each stage of operations ensures that participants and promoters alike are able to use their limited time effectively.

We are pleased to organize events for you, centralize information and facilitate contacts. The scope and quality of the services make it possible for organizers to find a few free moments to enjoy their stay in Berlin.

Contact us to see scheduling possibilities. We are looking forward to doing our best for you.

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Tempco	48839	15 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	+1/4
BAV	17276	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 3/4	+1/4
Smith's	3289	23 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	+1/4
Loi Tel	4520	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 3/4	+1/4
Asmco	4941	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 3/4	+1/4
Wichita	403	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	+1/4
Worlco	2000	15	14 1/4	14 3/4	+1/4
IRG Inc	2812	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	+1/4
Alcoa	2710	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 3/4	+1/4
Echols	1674	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 3/4	+1/4
Seaw	2477	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	+1/4
Towson	2943	35	33 1/4	34 1/4	+1/4
Holmco	3630	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	+1/4
Amend	1851	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	+1/4
Amend	1772	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/4	+1/4

High	Low	Close	Change
328.40	317.41	328.36	+ 1.01

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped in active trading Thursday, pressured by profit taking and renewed concerns about the economy.

But the Tower Commission's report on the Iran-Contra arms deal had little effect, dealers said.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.56 points to close at 2,216.18.

Losers led gainers 3-2 among NYSE issues traded.

Volume totaled 165.8 million down from 184.14 million shares Wednesday.

Prices finished mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Alan Ackerman, analyst at Herzfeld & Stern, said selling is moving in and out of individual issues or groups of stocks rather than pushing the entire market sharply lower.

"There is a chance that the market could decline at a faster tempo, but there is no crisis ahead," he said.

Mr. Ackerman said news that U.S. durable goods orders fell 7.5 percent in January gave investors "another troublesome fact to deal with, but it was not crucial by itself."

Mr. Ackerman contended investors are worried about whether President Reagan "will be steady at the helm" for the remainder of his term. The Tower Commission concluded Thursday that President Reagan swapped arms for hostages in his secret dealings with Iran and blamed the scandal on a runaway National Security Council staff.

But Trude Latimer, market analyst at Josephthal & Co., said the Tower Commission report had no impact.

The assumption is that, short of a total bombshell, Reagan will get out of it," she said.

Mrs. Latimer said Thursday's selling was "modest, not the kind of action that causes concern."

"The market has been drifting for a little while, unable to rally," she said. "A few portfolio managers may have gotten a little more nervous and decided that the better part of wisdom was to do some selling."

Broad market indicators retreated. The New York Stock Exchange composite index of all its listed common stocks slid 0.56 to 161.41. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 1.04 to 282.96. The price of an average share fell 15 cents.

Prices finished mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

On the Big Board, Middle South Utilities was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing $\frac{1}{4}$ to 144. The Mississippi Supreme court remanded a 1985 rate hike won by the Mississippi Power & Light unit of Middle South for reconsideration of Mississippi's Public Service Commission.

American Express followed, rising $\frac{4}{8}$ to 724 $\frac{1}{2}$ amid talk that the company will declare a stock split, boost its dividend and spin off its Shearson brokerage unit to the public.

American Motors was third, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4.

Among blue chips, AT&T fell $\frac{1}{8}$ to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$, Xerox slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$, General Motors fell $\frac{1}{8}$ to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$, Navistar slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and USX fell $\frac{1}{8}$ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Prices finished mixed in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

On the Big Board, Middle South Utilities was the most active NYSE-listed issue, easing $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14%. The Mississippi Supreme court remanded a 1985 rate hike won by the Mississippi Power & Light unit of Middle South for reconsideration of Mississippi's Public Service Commission.

American Express followed, rising 4% to 72% amid talk that the company will declare a stock split, boost its dividend and spin off its Shearson brokerage unit to the public.

American Motors was third, rising $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4. Among blue chips, AT&T fell $\frac{1}{2}$ to 22%, Xerox slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 73%, General Motors fell $\frac{1}{2}$ to 74%, Navistar slipped $\frac{1}{4}$ to 6% and USX fell $\frac{1}{4}$ to 23%.

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TRAVEL

- Silk in Sicily
- Excavation in Mexico
- Leonardo's Machines in Vinci

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

A Guide to Cheap-Smart Travel

If you love to travel, but have a limited budget, here's a guide that prides itself on telling travelers how to get the most possible fare on any mode of transportation. Titled simply, "Cheap-Smart Travel," the book also contains advice on how to save money on food, lodging, and even making telephone calls, in addition to air, train, car and bus fare. The author, Theodore Fischer, includes sections on finding the lowest fares, dealing with travel agents, and how to make use of free resources, such as toll-free numbers and timetables. Instructions on haggling for hotel rooms and finding the cheapest meals are also provided. Another section describes how to make use of "bucket shops," which legally sell airline tickets for reduced rates. A list of toll-free numbers for airlines, car rental agencies and tourism bureaus is included as well. Fischer comments on the pros and cons of each situation, so that travelers will know what sacrifices, if any, their bargains entail. Published by M. Evans and Company, "Cheap-Smart Travel" is available in paperback for \$6.95.

New Zealand's Stately Homesteads

Travelers bound for New Zealand can arrange a stay at one or more of a half-dozen stately homes or homesteads — each with either a historic past, an impressive facade, or extensive grounds or farmlands. On the North Island, these homes include Hauānui, a century-old Tudor-style home set in a large garden with swimming pool and spa, surrounded by an 800-acre farm; Camelia Cove, a former boat chandlery built in 1910 that is now a home situated on a lake's edge; and Te Parā, an 80-year-old New Zealand-style colonial home, overlooking a lake and situated in a 20-acre garden. On the South Island, there are Okyū Grange, an English-style manor furnished in early 20th-century style and surrounded by gardens; Loose Box, a cottage started in 1881 as stable and shearing shed that was converted to a home in the 1950s and is now furnished in antique English oak; and the Chimneys, a modern home set in a large garden with swimming pool and tennis court — all part of a 5,500-acre homestead that includes a castle as well as flocks of sheep and cashmere goats. The rate, \$150 a person a night in double occupancy, includes cocktails, dinner with wine, breakfast and taxes. Transportation between homesteads by Rolls-Royce or Cadillac limousine or by helicopter may be arranged (for a separate charge) for visitors interested in a 12-night itinerary that incorporates two nights at each of the homesteads. Details from Island Dreams, 6033 West Century Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90045.

Cruise Bargains on the Aegean

Epirotiki Lines has slashed rates for Aegean cruises out of Piraeus, Greece, by 25 percent from last year's prices, according to Andreas Potamianos, vice president. He said the savings are due to lower fuel costs and the exchange rate for dollars, and that there will be no economizing in services. All itineraries leave from the port of Athens, Piraeus. The three-day cruise to Mykonos, Rhodes, Patmos and Kusadasi costs \$360 to \$730; four days to Mykonos, Santorini, Heraklion, Rhodes, Kusadasi and Patmos, \$480 to \$1,000. A seven-day itinerary calls at Istanbul, Mykonos, Santorini, Heraklion, Rhodes, Patmos and Kusadasi. Another heads for Israel, Egypt and Turkey, calling at Rhodes, Alexandria, Port Said, Ashdod, Patmos and Kusadasi. Both cost from \$945 to \$1,750. Epirotiki Lines, 551 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10017.

Britain's Youth Budget Holidays

Embracing everything from canoeing expeditions and a night aboard a sailing ship to hiking, climbing, cave exploring, pony trekking, bicycling, windsurfing, scuba diving, horseback riding, golfing, mountaineering, parachuting and gliding, a series of low-cost vacations in Britain designed for high school and college age travelers is available under a program of the British Tourist Authority and the Youth Hostel Association of Great Britain. In settings such as the Pennine Hills, the Cornish Coast, Snowdonia in Wales, the shores of Scotland and the Lake District, vacations are from as little as two nights at roughly \$110 for a weekend in Yorkshire to roughly \$285 for a six-night gliding course at the Lakes Gliding Club in Barrow in Furness. There also are Go-as-You-Please wars from roughly \$50 for seven nights, to \$100 for 14 nights and \$150 for 21 nights. Most prices include accommodations in youth hostels or dormitories, full board, station where applicable, activities, social events and equipment. The vacations also are open to older individuals. Telephone reservations by major credit card are accepted by the Youth Hostel Association in Britain. Booklet and reservation form are available from the British Tourist Authority, 40 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.

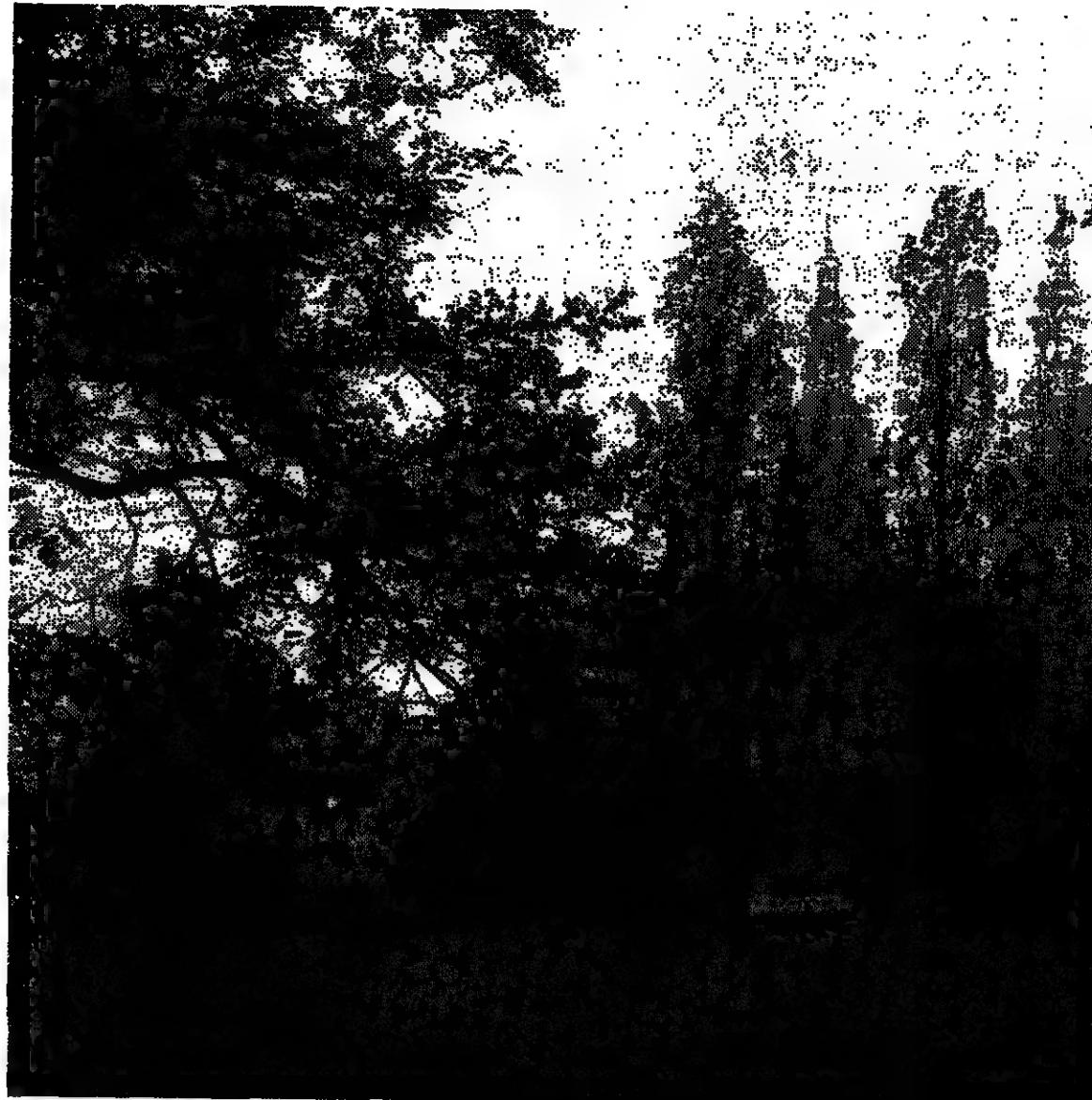
Duke's Highlanders to March in U.S.



The eighth duke of Atholl, with his army of Scottish Highlanders, one of whom is seen here on guard at Blair Castle, plans to visit his American namesake this fall to honor Atholl, Massachusetts, on its 225th anniversary. Iain Murray will march in a parade through the town on Sept. 21. Behind the 53-year-old duke will be 80 members of his ceremonial army, comprised mostly of Scottish farmers. The army, created by Queen Victoria in 1862 to reward the dukedom for its support of England, is the last private force left in Europe. Most members of the volunteer corps play in the top-flight bagpipe band and aid the Scottish navy in ocean rescue missions. The duke's visit is the first since the town was founded by a son of a former duke of Atholl. The town was incorporated in 1762. The duke and the Highlanders will also make an appearance at the Scottish games in Lincoln, New Hampshire, on Sept. 18.

Touring Spain and Portugal by Bus

Deluxe coach trips in Spain and Portugal, through historic and beautiful parts of the Iberian Peninsula, will spend overnight in paradises that were once convents, monasteries or castles. The itinerary begins in Lisbon with visits to Carmona, Seville, Jerez, Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Toledo, Madrid and Salamanca. Departures of the 14-day trip begin May 17 and continue every two weeks until Oct. 4. The cost is \$1,335 plus air fare. Arrangements are by Pegasus Travel of Gibraltar with Allstar Holidays in Los Angeles.



Baroque Splendors Of Fulda

A glimpse of the way of life and artistic taste of the international royal mafia that ruled Europe for centuries

by Philip Mansel

FULDA, West Germany — For a traveler who wants a taste of traditional Germany, a visit to this enchanting Baroque town of about 60,000, a few miles from the border between East and West Germany, is a revelation. It was the capital of the prince-bishops (after 1752 prince-bishops) of Fulda, and it still has the subdued elegance of the classic German Residenzstadt. A short distance to the south is one of the great royal art collections of Europe.

Since it was founded in 744, Fulda has been a very Catholic city. It is the scene of the annual conference of German Catholic Bishops, and St. Boniface, "the apostle of Germany," is buried in its early-18th-century cathedral. In the middle of the city the palace of the prince-bishops contains splendid Baroque rooms, and a collection of the delightful porcelain produced locally in the late 18th century. On one side of the palace is a comfortable and traditional hotel, Zum Kurfürsten. On the other is the ultramodern Maritim Hotel am Schlosspark. It has one of the most exhilarating dining-rooms in Europe. In the former Orangery of the prince-bishops, a Baroque masterpiece designed by Maximilian von Welsch in 1714-1726, gods and goddesses floating on clouds look down from the ceiling on the guests eating below.

Seven kilometers south of Fulda is the former country residence of the prince-bishops, Schloss Fasanerie. Built in the mid-18th century, it is a mixture of palace and farm house stretching across four courtyards. Up the magnificent Baroque staircase, lined with busts of Roman and pictures of Holy Roman emperors you enter a dream interior. It provides a glimpse of the way of life and artistic taste of the international royal mafia that ruled Europe for centuries. For after the Napoleonic Wars Fulda belonged to the ancient and powerful dynasty of Hesse-Kassel, whose power base was north of Fulda. Fasanerie was one of their residences and still belongs to the Electoral Hesse House Foundation.

Fasanerie is a concentration of the best of several palaces and collections belonging to the Hesse-Kassels. It was arranged after World War II by Prince Philip of Hesse-Kassel, a collector and connoisseur of genius. He was a great-grandson of Queen Victoria, a nephew of Kaiser Wilhelm II, a son-in-law of the king of Italy and a very rich man indeed. There is nothing faded about the grandeur of Fasanerie. Everything is of the highest quality, including the arrangement and display.

One of the first rooms is the magnificent Baroque Herons' hall, hung with pictures by J.H. Tischbein showing Landgraf Frederick II and his court in red and silver uniforms hunting heron. It leads into a series of neoclassical apartments designed in the 1820s by a local architect called Bronsio. In deliberate contrast to the glare of the French Empire style, they are simple and elegant, and decorated in pale monochrome colors. There is no gilding.

The names of the rooms are a tribute to the international ramifications of the Hesse-Kassels and their role in the history of Europe. A Hesse-Kassel

prince in the 18th century commanded the Danish army, and the "Danish apartment" contains many pictures of the Danish royal family, who can be recognized by their receding foreheads and albino faces. The "Russian boudoir" contains the dressing table and toilet service of a grand duchess who married a Hesse-Kassel in 1844.

As is inevitable in a royal collection, dynastic portraits abound. Many are of excellent quality, by artists such as Antoine Pesne and Elisabeth Vigée-Lebrun. A Winterhalter of the Landgraf Anna, a vision in pink gauze with a disturbingly hard face, is one of his finest portraits. She was a Prussian princess and went to complain to Bismarck when Prussia annexed Hesse-Kassel after the war of 1866. He had her railway carriage unhit before she reached Berlin. Thereafter the Hesse-Kassels were ruling princes no more, but they were allowed to keep Fasanerie.

The portraits are balanced by an array of other pictures and objects. In Fasanerie you can see a mirror that belonged to Marie-Antoinette and the toilet service of Catherine the Great. At times it seems as if every continent and every century have been scoured to provide treasures. There are Japanese pots, malachite vases from Siberia, Gobelin tapestries, Biedermeier furniture, Persian carpets, and a staggering collection of Sevres, Meissen and Berlin porcelain, rivaling that of Queen Elizabeth II. Galleries are filled with Roman busts and Greek vases. One room is lined with 17th-century Chinese silk wallpaper, showing a classical landscape with nymphs. Among the 1,500 pictures are a Guido Reni, a portrait of Eleanor de' Medici by Bronzino, a sketch by Rubens and a collection of early-19th-century German pictures.

The elegance and refinement of Schloss Fasanerie make it easy to forget that there has been a darker side to the Hesse-Kassels. In the 18th century the Landgraf Frederick II hired out his own soldiers to fight for his nephew George III against the American colonists. Many of them settled in Pennsylvania. During the Napoleonic Wars the Elector William I, one of the most reactionary rulers of the day, enabled the Rothschilds to make their first fortune by asking them to manage his investments.

In the 20th century, Prince Philip combined excellent artistic taste with execrable political views. The man who could spend six hours contemplating one exquisite Renaissance drawing was a committed Nazi. Territories which his ancestors had ruled as land-graves and electors he governed for the Third Reich. In the end, however, his own wife died in a concentration camp.

Today Fasanerie is maintained in splendor by his son. It is a reminder of the immense importance of the dynasties of Germany in politics and the arts. It is a treasure-house of Europe, comparable to Chatsworth or Chambord. It should be visited by anyone in the neighborhood, and justifies a journey from anywhere in Germany.

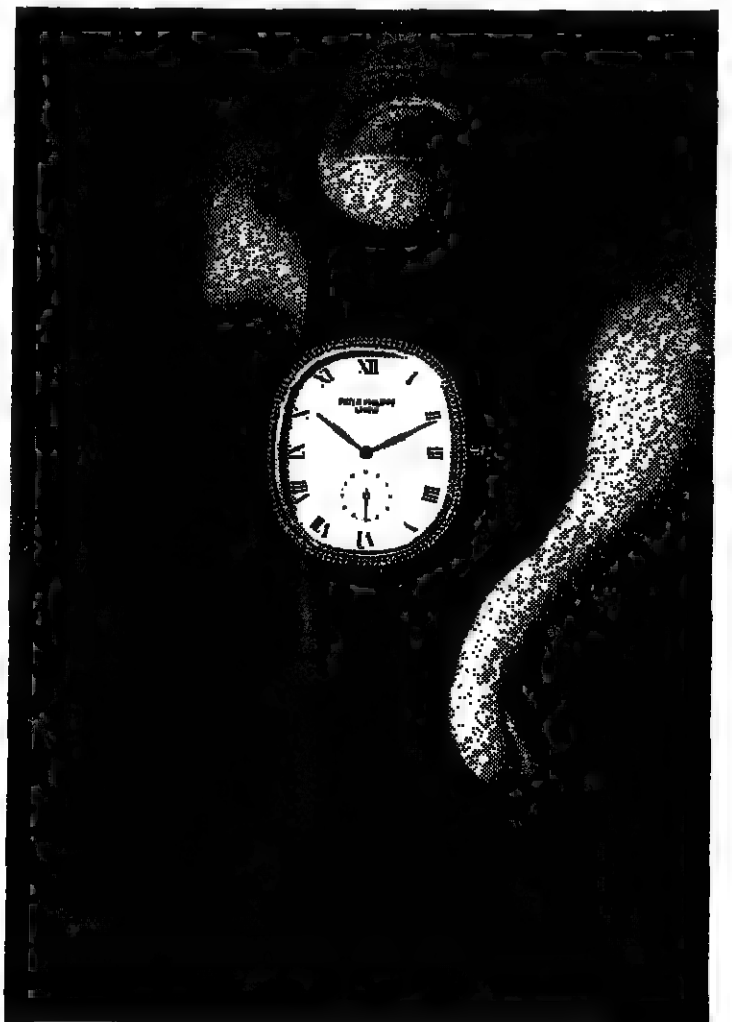
Philip Mansel is a historian specializing in European and Middle Eastern monarchy.



View of the 18th century cathedral, top, and a courtyard at Fasanerie.

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

The Frequent-Fliers
And the Frequent-Stayers

by Roger Collis

NEXT time you check into your favorite hotel, you may be faced with an agonizing management decision: Whether to use your stay to rack up mileage credits in an airline frequent-flyer program (participating hotels usually count for 500 to 1,000 miles on a per-night or per-stay basis) or to accumulate bonus points in the hotel's own frequent-stayer program.

Many major hotel chains are discovering what airlines have already proved: that rewarding loyal customers with awards — from free accommodation to airline tickets and Caribbean cruises — is a powerful way to generate more revenue and improve occupancy rates in what is a buyer's market in

Hotel chains are
discovering what
airlines proved

most parts of the world. Counting bonus points in hotel programs is likely to become as much of an addiction among business travelers as mileage counting is today.

The difference is that while airline programs have been slow to spread much beyond North America, the new generation of hotel plans is already available to residents in most countries. For example, Marriott (145 hotels) and Sheraton (300 hotels) market their bonus programs worldwide, except in countries where there are legal restrictions for residents. Hilton Hotels Corp. (260 hotels in the United States) will launch an award program "sometime during 1987" and Hyatt (127 hotels) has plans to upgrade its Gold Passport frequent-stayer plan by adding bonus points and awards at the beginning of April. A spokeswoman for Hilton International, which operates 90 properties (Vista hotels in the United States and Hilton elsewhere) says that the group has plans to extend facilities for its Vista Club members. According to an industry insider, this will include bonus points and awards.

Says Richard Hodgson, regional director of marketing, Europe, for Inter-Continental and Forum Hotels (65 hotels), "This type of [awards] program is certainly in vogue and has become a principal marketing technique in our industry." Inter-Continental introduced a frequent-stayer program last November (restricted so far to residents of the United States) and claims 60,000 members already. According to David Marks, United Kingdom and Ireland sales manager for Sheraton, more than 100,000 members were recruited in six months after the launch of Sheraton Club International in June 1986.

Of course, hotel club programs that provide extra services and amenities for frequent guests have been around for years. Like airline clubs, they are packaged under a variety of exotic, ego-boosting names. Take your pick from Shangri-La's Golden Circle Club at its Singapore property, Best Western's Crown Club, Marriott's Club Margueta, Meridien's Carte Noire, Mandarin's Kuan Dai and Inter-Continental's Six Continents Club. The usual deal is that you must either make a specified number of visits or stay so many nights during a year, typically between 8 and 16. Most are free, some charge a token fee (say \$25) to weed out the first-time game players.

Typical benefits include express and late check-out, priority reservations, room upgrades, cashing of personal checks (up to \$250), free weekend stays, gifts, such as toiletries, a bottle of wine on arrival, discounts on rental cars and, of course, "recognition as

an honored guest." Club schemes are mostly aimed at the individual traveler; room discounts are usually limited to corporate customers. For example, Hyatt gives "10 to 15 percent off the rack-rate" to companies that commit to so many room nights a year; Holiday Inn offers a discount of 5 to 30 percent (this depends on the property) to companies guaranteeing 300 room nights a year (the chain's Middle East division offers 10 percent discount to individual members of its Insider Club) and Trusthouse Forte has a Gold Card that provides both a corporate discount on total spending at its hotels worldwide (5 percent on £50,000 and 8 percent on £150,000) plus VIP club treatment for individual executives who show the card.

But true frequent-stayer bonus programs are different. Like airlines' frequent-flyer programs (which American Airlines initiated in 1981), they offer a raft of awards to the individual, not the corporation. Holiday Inn was first into the game in 1983 with its Priority Club, which awarded points based on the number of nights you stayed in Holiday Inn properties. The present trend is for points to accrue on how much money you charge to your room account. Typically, this includes bar and restaurant, phone and laundry. This encourages guests to spend more in the hotel (the room rate, according to several hoteliers, may only be half the total bill) and enables the guest to rack up points rapidly.

Consider Sheraton's Club International (\$25 to join) which awards four points for every dollar you spend at the hotel. Assuming you spend \$200 a day, it doesn't take long to build up to 22,250 points, which wins you seven nights accommodation with breakfast at Ixtapa Sheraton resort hotel in Mexico; 31,400 points gives you one round-trip coach ticket on American Airlines between any two U.S. cities or a round trip to London economy on Pan Am from any East Coast gateway. Plus the usual amenities at the hotel for club members.

Inter-Continental's Rewards program earns one point for every dollar spent. Awards range from a one-night stay over a weekend (2,000 points), a seven-night stay in a hotel (10,000 points) to a first class round-trip ticket on Pan Am to anywhere in the world from the United States or a cruise for two on any 7-to-14-day segment of the QE2 on a round-the-world cruise (20,000 points).

Even more rewarding is Marriott's Honored Guest Award program. Points are awarded on a basis of duration of stay (100 a night) plus money spent (10 points per dollar charged to your room). You get a 3,000-point bonus when you join the program (enrollment is free) plus a further 2,000 points on your first night's stay in 60 days. When you reach 40,000 points you are admitted to Club Marquis (with its in-house benefits) and bonus points are given for specific hotels, times of year and time-periods. At 20,000 points you get a free one-night stay at any hotel over a weekend plus an upgrade on rental of a subcompact; 110,000 points brings you to seven days at any Marriott hotel, or resort hotel, plus 50 percent off a seven-day cruise on purchase of one ticket and a roundtrip coach air ticket on Eastern, TWA or Western airlines. The big payoff is at 350,000 points: three five-day stays at a Marriott hotel, a seven-day Sun Line cruise for two, four round-trip air tickets anywhere on the six-in-partners system, and a 15-day Hertz car rental.

With rewards like these, it's up to the guest to unravel the complexities and pick up the best deal. It will be interesting to see how far hotel chains can afford to go with these costly — if cost effective — programs and if tie-in partners (airlines, hotels, rental cars) of both frequent-stayer and frequent-flyer programs will finally merge into a joint "frequent traveler" type of award program.

Maybe UAL Inc., the recently formed parent company of United Airlines, Hertz, Westin Hotels and Hilton International, will come up with something new for the business traveler.

A Swiss Designer's Textile Invasion of Sicily

by Mary Taylor Simeti

THERE is something in the air in Sicily that stimulates the foreigner to creativity. The best Sicilian art — the Greek temples, the Byzantine mosaics, the Arab-Norman churches — bears witness to the fullness of expression that foreign cultures attained after they had invaded the island.

It is not surprising, then, that some of the handloomed fabrics being produced on the island today are designed by a foreigner, a young woman from Switzerland named Regina Hildebrandt, who draws her inspiration from Sicily's dramatic landscapes, its emerald flora and its centuries-old artistic traditions.

Impressioni di Sicilia, the company that produces her fabrics, carries good-looking, inexpensive items such as placemats, pot-holders and aprons, which fit easily into a traveler's suitcase. But the fabrics are also suited for interior decoration. Customers choose the design and color, and the fabric is silk-screened by hand.

The company has an unusual history. Hildebrandt had only a limited experience in technical design when she came to Sicily in 1965 to direct a craft program run by the social reformer and writer Danilo Dolci at the community development center outside of Palermo. There she met Leslie and Doris Tillett, design consultants with a studio in New York. Although the Dolci program folded, the desire to learn silk-screen remained, and in 1973 Hildebrandt flew to New York for a three-week course at the Tillett studio. She and two young Sicilian architectural students, Rosario Rotondo and Tonino Ciaramitaro, set up shop in Palermo, in a glass-and-wooden iron (fin-de-siècle) photography studio behind the Church of San Domenico, in the heart of the old city.

The early years were full of mishaps — a shipment of tablecloths to Switzerland whose designs came off in the wash; yards of material charred in the heat-processing because the oven they themselves had built couldn't be regulated, even after they installed a thermostat acquired from a local manufacturer of bakery equipment.

Finally they borrowed the money to buy a proper oven, but it was too large for the studio. Relocation was in order.

Impressioni di Sicilia now occupies the



Regina Hildebrandt and Tonino Ciaramitaro.

stables and storerooms of an 18th century villa belonging to the Baroness di Santocanele in Partanna Mondello, the fashionable summering area on the western outskirts of Palermo. Their printing tables run the length of one cavernous storeroom. Jasmine, bougainvillea, palm trees and other examples of the rich Sicilian mixture of Mediterranean and tropical vegetation surround their apartments and inspire some of Hildebrandt's most striking designs.

The acanthus, which blooms in a tall spike of pale pink flowers, the caper, as decorative as it is flavorful with its sprays of coin-shaped leaves and delicate blossoms, the maidenhair fern and the dwarf palm are printed in the vivid colors of the Sicilian spring on a white or natural background. The material is cotton muslin for curtains, and heavier cottons or cotton and linen blends that are well-suited for summer slipcovers. A few of the floral prints — the geranium, the pomegranate and the dwarf palm — are available in plastic-coated versions to be cut into tablecloths for summer dining.

Another series of prints is based on the

Sicilian landscape. Imaginings of the scenery of the past — the arched windows and slender minarets of a city scene from the Saracen period, or a seascape complete with Greek warship — decorate amusing and attractive parens, the towel-size muslin scarves that European women wrap over their bikinis. Etna, the gigantic volcano on Sicily's eastern shore, decorates a beach bag. A marine view of the Aeolian Islands is reproduced on lengths intended for sliding panels to be used as shades or space dividers.

Two thousand years of Sicilian art have contributed a wide variety of motifs: coins from the Greek colonies of Camarina and Gela, a lion's head from a temple ruin spout, a piece of antique lace. Still another design, an intricate network of birds and branches, is derived from a polychrome wooden ceiling in Palermo's 13th-century Palazzo Abbatellis. A particularly enchanting design is based on the elaborate votive offerings of bread that Sicilian women bake for St. Joseph's Day. Delicate line drawings of saints and angels, and flowers printed in bright red or orange, all on a white background, are made into entertaining sacks to hang on a kitchen

wall and fill with long loaves of Italian bread.

The latest series, designed with curtains and slipcovers in mind, uses geometric decorative motifs from Greek vases as simple yet elegant borders. Specially processed dyes give an antique patina to the colors, in this case earthy tones: the dusty browns, golds and blues of summer in Sicily.

As often happens, some of the designs that to the foreigner's eye are the more original and beautiful are the ones that have had less success in Sicily, and given the scale on which Impressioni di Sicilia operates, the whole range of designs is never in production at one time. But this small-scale permits the studio to accept orders for any of their designs in the colors and fabrics of the client's choosing, even for very limited quantities.

Impressioni di Sicilia (telephone 533086) at Villa Santocanele, Via Partanna Mondello 78, Palermo, welcomes visitors, and anyone who wishes to see the complete collection of designs or discuss a special order can telephone for an appointment. Since it is somewhat difficult to find, one of the staff will arrange to meet you in the lobby of the Mondello Palace Hotel and drive you to the studio.

The fabrics differ in price: cotton muslins, 59 inches wide, are about \$30 to \$38 a yard; upholstery cottons, 59 inches wide, about \$38 to \$50 a yard. The plastic-coated fabrics, in a 56-inch width, are about \$44 a yard, while the placemats cost \$6 to \$8 each, oven mitts \$6 to \$8, pot-holders \$3 a pair, aprons \$15.50 each, summer bags with an Etna design \$15.50.

The following stores carry fabrics and finished goods produced by Impressioni di Sicilia.

In Palermo: L'Albero del Cotone, Via Gaetano Daita 19, and Botteghe Calce, Via Gaetano Daita 24.

In Catania: L'Albero del Cotone, Via Martino Cilestri 1.

In Syracuse: L'Albero del Cotone, Via Tevere 47.

In Ragusa: Desorm, Via Napoleone Colajanni 33.

Mary Taylor Simeti is the author of "On Persephone's Island" (Knopf), which will be issued by North Point Press in paperback next month. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

FOOD

How to Eat Well Without a Michelin Guide

by Joe Novitski

YEARS ago, before motels came in chains and food came out of franchise outlets, a group of us who lived on the West Coast and went to school in the East, drove across the United States four or six times each year. The transcontinental highways had not yet become super; we could see the countryside and had to go slowly through the towns. To select the best place to eat cheaply and well, from the three or four on Main Street in Carroll, Iowa, or Casper, Wyoming, we developed some visual recognition and learned to eat in a restaurant you too can trust.

Always stop where the pickups are parked in farming or ranching country. Farmers know good value.

Check the windows. If you can see a restaurant's interior clearly from the outside, we learned, the owner is usually proud of what he has inside.

Working off and on, since 1985, in a corner of France that is not well covered by the Michelin or other guides, I found a set of equivalent French recognition signals. I offer them for all those who drive on vacation in France and find themselves, somehow, between the known and plotted poles of French cuisine. One can drive off the edge of

the Michelin red guide with confidence, if one knows what to look for. Look for these French signs of confidence and pride in the small local restaurants that are not listed in any of the guides:

• Clean, polished cars in conservative colors parked outside. Look for grey, blue or white Renaults and Citroëns, of middle size. Red fits, but avoid a place with cars wearing the publicity strip at the upper edge of the windshield or rear window that is the French equivalent of a bumper sticker.

• A garden, lawns or just window boxes that are well-kept without flamboyance. Behind these external signs, you are more likely than not to find the solid, middle class citizens and farmers of the region eating in a restaurant you too can trust.

At a small restaurant in Faurville-en-Caux, which is at least 30 minutes drive from any town in upper Normandy that figures in a guide book, I followed the signs I've listed to a place called Restaurant de la Normandie late in one lunch hour last January.

I came to be greeted there as a regular and finally asked to see what was behind the consistent and friendly service and the consistent high marks that restaurant achieved on the strict ratings French diners recognize: the ratios between quantity and quality and price. Watching through the lunch rush in

the kitchen there one recent Saturday, I found as much devotion to the cook's vocation as any Troisgros can bring to bear.

Patrice Gode was 26 when he borrowed enough from a friend, five years ago, to buy the Restaurant de la Normandie from a local chef who had cooked there for more than 20 years. Gode had served an apprenticeship of three years in his native Rouen, then cooked as a draftsman in the French army and, later, at Rouen restaurants. Finally he cooked for two years as a section chef at the Hôtel Georges V in Paris.

"This," he said, introducing me to his kitchen, "is my piano. No matter how small it is we always call the stove a piano. It's new. Everything is new. We put it all in ourselves."

"We" encompasses Agnes, who was the maître d'hôtel at the restaurant when Patrice bought it. He married her three years later. They live under a slate roof above the 20-table dining room, and spend all their time off improving the restaurant, except two weeks in January when they go to North Africa, trying to find the sun. Patrice is the kitchen staff, with one apprentice and a dishwasher. Agnes, helped by one waitress, serves up to 75 lunches on Sundays, yet one rarely notices a wait between courses.

The secret, according to both, is prepara-

tion. Their busiest days are Saturdays and Sundays. He prepares for lunch all morning, dicing, chopping, peeling, baking, and finally, just before midday, cooking. He makes everything they serve but the bread. Agnes grills meats, during lunch, over oak and coals on the dining room fireplace.

The question has become how to develop his menu and their business further. Should they strive to establish a special menu of Norman specialties and attract the attention of the Michelin Guide inspectors? Agnes thinks not; she has heard that the strain of winning a star is only surpassed by the strain of keeping it.

Patrice, who calls nouvelle cuisine "dietetic cooking," thinks that the fashion in food is turning in his direction. "The relation between quantity and price has started to count again," he said, and it was a businessman's way of saying people had begun to eat again.

Joe Novitski was a foreign correspondent for the New York Times. His next book, for Macmillan, recounts the design and construction of a sailing passenger liner built over the last two years in Normandy. He also ate in Norman truckstops, but found no reliable guidelines for them.

Home for Leonardo's Machines

by Kate Singleton

VINCI, Italy — At the Leonardo Museum in Vinci, a delightful hilltop townlet 40 minutes by road northwest of Florence, several rooms have recently been converted to make space for a remarkable collection of "machines" and inventions devised by Leonardo da Vinci.

These wooden models are interpretations of some of the designs found in his notebooks. Many of the more astonishing pieces are recent additions to an existing collection.

On the ground floor of the museum, located in the castle of the Count Guidi, there are small models of a variety of machines thought up by Leonardo for military purposes, for building sites and crafts activities, and for the study of nature. Beside each is a reproduction of Leonardo's original sketch and notes. For instance there is the multi-barrelled machine gun illustrated in the Codex Atlanticus, and the tank (described in a manuscript kept in the British Museum in London) whose inner wheels and cranks allow movement in any direction.

There are all sorts of cranes, windmills and windlasses; as well as a thread-twisting machine (from the Codex Madrid) and a curious loom described verbally and graphically in the Codex Atlanticus.

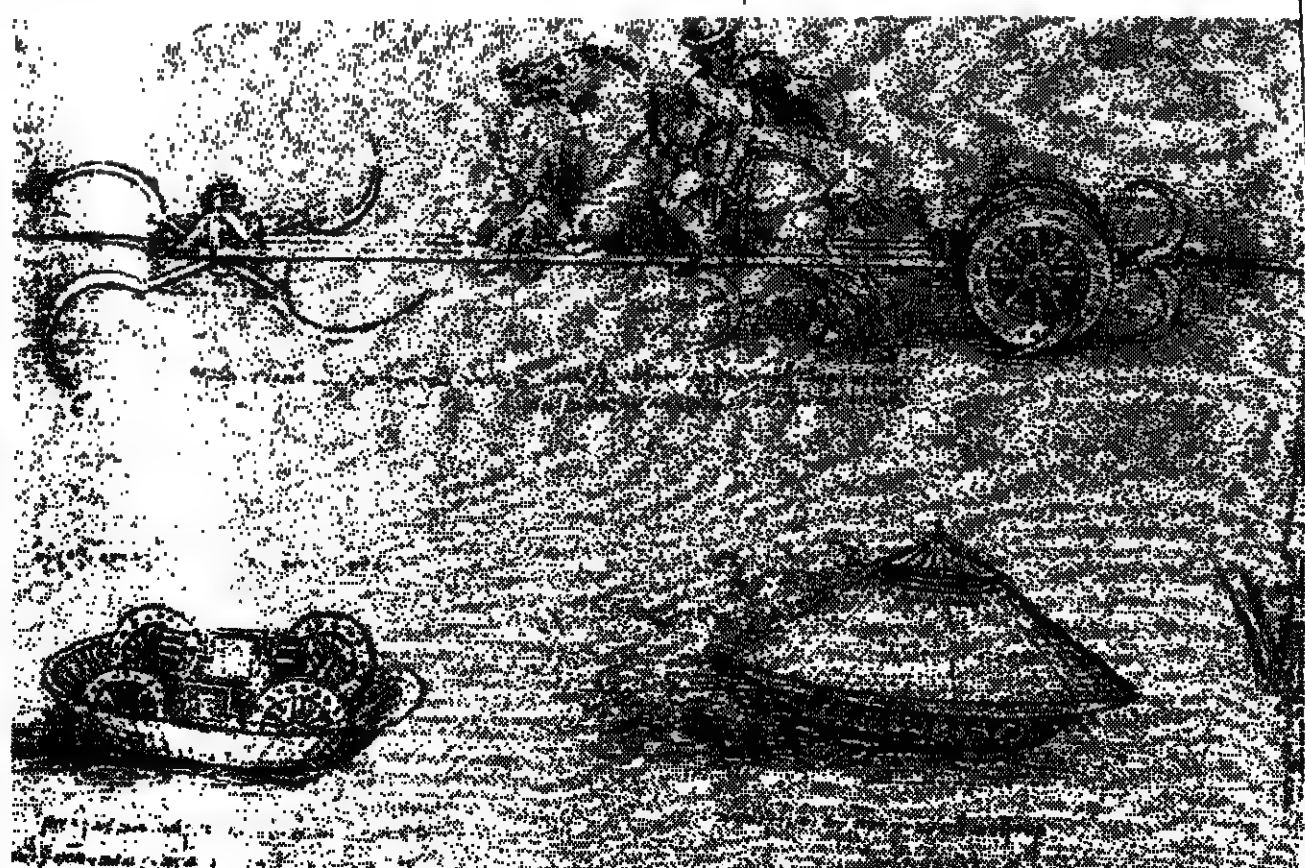
On the floor above there are full-scale models of machines and mechanisms derived from Leonardo's designs regarding movement in the air, on the ground and in or on water.

Above the first courtyard, welcoming the visitor, there is a wooden mannequin suspended from a parachute so that "man might throw himself from any great height without hurting himself." There is also a bicycle that was found sketched on the back of another drawing during restoration of the Codex Atlanticus in 1966.

Leonardo da Vinci used to describe himself as an "omo senza lettere," an unlettered man. He wasn't being modest. What the great Renaissance artist meant was that he left school early, and with so scarce a knowledge of Latin, that he had no access to philosophy, science and all the erudite learning that made up an aristocratic education at the time. Instead, he became an apprentice in the Florentine workshop of the painter Andrea del Verrocchio. In such places artists and artisans learned nothing of the classics, of grammar, dialectics or rhetoric; still less of mathematics or geometry. What they came to grips with were the manual skills necessary, not only for painters and sculptors, but for engineers and architects as well.

The culture of the time (and for centuries to follow) opposed the empirical discoveries of the practitioners of the "mechanical arts" to the sublime learning of the professors of the "liberal arts." For only these latter, with their studies of philosophy, theology, history and literature, were deemed to cultivate true science. In the craftsman's workshop there was no need for reading or writing. Apprentices learned by imitating their masters, who gave orders that didn't call for dialectical demonstration. Proof of good teaching was a good product.

In such workshops, nevertheless, one important book was kept. In it the master noted particular events of his working life, recipes, rules and precepts. These were usually jotted down in no particular order, using all sorts of abbreviations. The pages would abound in repetitions and ideas abandoned half way through. This method was the one adopted by



Leonardo's sketchbook, showing tank design, and, right, a model of his variable gear mechanism.

Leonardo in his own writings. It was much later, after 1482, during Leonardo's stay in Milan in the service of Ludovico il Moro that a whole new side of his creativity developed. He remained an artist, but an artist who claimed that painting was a "philosophy," a new science of nature no longer based on the time-honored authority of the past, but on experience and the direct analysis of natural phenomena aided by mathematical calculus. The results of his investigations were not real books as such, but tens of thousands of preparatory notes. These notes were later sorted out into volumes. In them intuitions of genius are mixed with meticulous observations and innumerable fragmentary repetitions.

The Museo Leonardiano in Vinci is one of those rare museums that parents enjoy visiting with their children. It is open every day, except Jan. 1, Easter, May 1, Aug. 15 and Dec. 25, from 9:30 A.M. to noon and from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes on cultural affairs.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

ICI Posts Pretax Profit of £1.016 Billion, Up 11%

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain announced Thursday a pretax profit of £1.016 billion (\$1.56 billion) for 1986, up 11 percent from 1985.

The world's fifth-largest chemical company said that profit rose from pretax earnings of £912 million in 1985, but fell short of the record pretax profit of £1.036 billion posted in 1984.

The company attributed the growth primarily to its pharmaceu-

ticals and chemicals divisions. But overall revenue slipped to £10.14 billion, down 5 percent from £10.73 billion in 1985.

The pretax profit in ICI's agricultural sector declined a steep 93 percent to just £13 million from £181 million in 1985, the company said. It blamed the decline on falling world prices for ammonia and methanol, cheap fertilizer imports from the East bloc and the farming crisis in the United States.

Because the market had expected slightly higher group figures, ICI's shares fell Thursday on the London Stock Exchange.

The share price, which had risen earlier Thursday to 1,493 pence before ICI posted its results, closed at 1,430.

ICI has made a startling recovery since 1980, when it recorded its first loss and seemed headed for serious difficulties. Sir John Harvey-Jones, who has guided the conglomerate toward a focus on profit-

able specialty products since he became chairman in 1982, is due to step down on April 1. He will be replaced by Denis Henderson.

The company said that pretax profit in the pharmaceutical sector grew by 6 percent in 1986, the sixth successive yearly gain, and that a number of new drugs headed for the market over the next five years should help maintain growth in earnings.

Pretax profit in consumer and specialty products, which include pharmaceuticals, increased by 23 percent to £509 million. Profit in general chemicals rose to £168 million, a 22 percent gain over £138 million in 1985.

Philips Net Up 74% in 4th Quarter

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips NV, Europe's biggest electronics maker, said Thursday that its net profit climbed 74 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, to \$36 million (\$259 million), over a spectacular recovery in consumer electronics sales. But its chairman said the dollar's collapse was proving "disastrous" for the company's electronics industry.

The fourth-quarter net compared with profit of 308 million guilders for the final three months of 1985. Revenue for the period dipped about 7 percent, to 15.95 billion guilders from 17.1 billion in the 1985 quarter.

For the year, net rose 11 percent, to 1.02 billion guilders from 919 million in 1985, while sales slipped

8 percent, to 55.04 billion guilders from 60.05 billion.

Operating profit in the consumer electronics sector soared to 720 million guilders from 34 million guilders in 1985. Philips attributed the recovery mainly to strong sales of compact discs and video recorders.

Computer components was the only other sector to show an increase for the year, with profits rising to 263 million guilders from 44 million in 1985.

Profits were boosted, especially in the fourth-quarter, by several one-time items, including tax gains and government investment premiums. The company also sold several operations, including a U.S. furniture maker and two European cable makers.

Cor van der Klugt, said: "Philips' margins have been depressed by several hundred million guilders due to the unprecedented fall in the dollar over the last 18 months."

He said that 90 percent of the profit decline in other sectors could be traced to the weak dollar, which makes imports more expensive to American consumers. He blamed exchange rate problems in part on the decline in sales.

He said Philips would continue restructuring to raise productivity and would shift production to the United States and other dollar areas.

"We have to translate our dollar earnings" into the guilder, which he called "one of the most solid currencies in the world." Therefore, he added, "we want to produce in dollars what we have to sell in dollars."

The sales volume of chemicals rose 7 percent last year, with growth accounting for 3 percent and acquisitions for 4 percent. ICI said its strongest growth was in the United States and Australia.

"Profit margins overall improved," the company said, "reflecting the stronger portfolio, higher sales volume" and "some net benefit from currency movements."

ICI has pursued a policy of quiet acquisitions, taking over 120 companies in the past three years, but it has avoided high-profile merger battles.

Ciba Profit Fell 21% in 1986

BASEL, Switzerland — Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss chemical company, said group after-tax operating profit fell 21 percent to 1.16 billion Swiss francs in 1986 (about \$753 million at current exchange rates), from 1.47 billion francs in 1985, because of extraordinarily high exchange-rate losses.

Sales fell to 15.95 billion francs from 18.22 billion, but rose 3 percent when expressed in local currencies, it said, excluding high-inflation countries.

Aside from the depreciation of the dollar, the results were also hurt by an international farm crisis, the company said. But shortfalls in the agricultural division, which had to operate under markedly less favorable conditions than in 1984 and 1985, were offset by growth in other business sectors.

Union Bank Says Profit Jumped 12.2% in 1986

ZURICH — Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's largest bank, said Thursday that net profit rose 12.2 percent last year to 776.2 million Swiss francs (about \$504 million at current exchange rates), compared with 692 million francs in 1985.

Assets rose 9.1 percent to 152.2 billion francs, from 139.45 billion.

The bank declared a dividend of 120 Swiss francs for each bearer share and 24 francs per nominal share. To celebrate its 125th anniversary, it is also issuing a "superdividend" of 40 francs per bearer share and 8 francs per nominal share.

The bank said it intends to increase its share capital this year by 275 million francs to 2.17 billion francs.

JAL Recovered Traffic in '86

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines saw an average 48 percent increase in its domestic passenger traffic in each of the last four months of 1986 over the 1985 period, indicating that it has recovered from the August 1985 crash that killed 520 people, a company spokesman said Thursday.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Philip Morris Names Murray Vice Chairman

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Philip Morris Cos. has promoted R. William Murray to vice chairman in a move that some analysts saw as putting him in line to succeed to the eventual leadership of the corporation.

Mr. Murray, 51, who had been president and chief executive of the company's international tobacco business, will move up to head all tobacco operations, foreign and domestic.

A second new vice chairman, Philip L. Smith, 53, also was appointed. He will continue to serve as president and chief executive of General Foods Corp., which Philip Morris acquired in 1985.

Philip Morris also announced that James L. Ferguson, formerly chairman and chief executive of General Foods, will relinquish his corporate vice chairmanship. But Mr. Ferguson, 60, will continue to serve as chairman of General Foods' executive committee.

Hamish Maxwell, the Philip Morris chairman and chief executive officer, is 60 and is not expected to retire soon. The New York Times reported. Still, some analysts saw the promotion of Mr. Murray over Frank Resnick, head of the company's domestic tobacco operations, as giving Mr. Murray an edge to succeed Mr. Maxwell.

an analyst at Merrill Lynch, told The Times.

Deere & Co. has promoted Hans W. Becherer, 51, from executive vice president to president, making him the heir apparent to Robert A. Hanson, 62, chairman of the Moline, Illinois, farm equipment company. Mr. Becherer replaces Boyd C. Bartlett, 60, who is retiring. The appointment comes as Deere enters a critical phase; earlier this week it reported that its net loss widened to \$192.6 million in the first quarter from \$26.9 million in the year-earlier period. But analysts say Deere should do better this year despite the farm crisis that has sharply reduced agricultural equipment sales.

Publicis International, subsidiary of the Paris-based advertising, public relations and communications group Publicis SA, has promoted Stefan Berger to assistant financial director under the financial director, Günter Lüdemann. Both Mr. Lüdemann, 54, and Mr. Berger, 31, are German citizens.

Ernst & Whinney, London affiliate of the Cleveland accounting and consulting firm of the same name, has taken on Anthony Shepherd as a partner. Mr. Shepherd, 45, joined the firm this month when it acquired his company, Shepherd Associates Ltd., a life insurance and pensions broker. He will head a new consultancy services subsidiary, Ernst & Whinney Life and Pensions Ltd.

Shearson Moves Jeffrey B. Lane Up to President

NEW YORK — Jeffrey B. Lane has been promoted to president of Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., the Wall Street investment firm that is a subsidiary of American Express Co.

Mr. Lane, 44, who had been a vice chairman, will continue as chief operating officer. The presidency had been vacant since Shearson merged with Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb in 1984.

Mr. Lane already was chief deputy to Peter A. Cohen, 40, chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Cohen said his promotion "formalizes this role."

The new president has a reputation for running a "lean, mean" operation, a company source said, to the extent that his nickname around the firm is "Dr. No."

A.C. Nielsen Co., the Dun & Bradstreet Corp. subsidiary best known as a monitor of American television viewing tastes, has named John C. Holt as chairman and chief executive. Mr. Holt, 46, will succeed Henry Burk, 60, who is retiring after 35 years with Nielsen. Mr. Holt will retain his current posts as group executive vice president and director of Dun & Bradstreet.

AmEx Silent on Rumor of Shearson Spinoff

NEW YORK — American Express Co. refused to comment Thursday on market rumors that it would spin off all or part of its Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. financial services unit.

But some analysts said the company may be considering such a move because it is unhappy with the market value of its stock.

The rumor boosted American Express' share price, which rose

\$4.125 to close at \$72.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. Traders calculated that a partially public Shearson might command a good market value, thereby boosting the total value of American Express.

The rumor also was accompanied by talk the financial services firm would declare a stock split and boost its dividend.

But Farris Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical, said, "I think it is highly unlikely that American Express is going to sell Shearson." He said he could envision no better investment than a very profitable securities firm.

Some analysts also pointed out that American Express was not in need of cash, and that a cash shortage might be the only reason to sell part of a strong asset.

But others believed that the company might have considered the option of spinning out part of Shearson. One rumor suggested that American Express was considering selling about 20 percent of the brokerage in the market.

Larry Eckenfelder of Prudential-Bache Securities said he believed that American Express might have considered a partial spinoff in the past.

"Shearson, being as profitable as it is, would have fetched a big premium in the market place," he said. "Shearson's book value is in the \$1.4 billion range. In the market place, it would probably be worth \$3 billion to \$3.5 billion in terms of market capitalization."

Some analysts said that American Express could use capital since it plans to expand globally.

Cut-Rate Airline Given U.K., Scotland Flights

NEW YORK — Highland Express Airways said it has received approval from the British civil aviation authority to fly five flights weekly, starting May 30, between Newark, New Jersey, and Prestwick, Scotland.

The cut-rate airline, founded by Randolph Fields, the co-founder of Virgin Atlantic Airways, said Wednesday it also had been granted twice-weekly flights to London's Stansted Airport or to Birmingham. Fares had not been set.

Pesch Raises Bid For Health Firm To \$1.9 Billion

CHICAGO — Pesch & Co. said Thursday that it has raised its offer for American Medical International Inc. to \$2.2 a share in cash and securities, or an indicated \$1.91 billion.

Pesch offered on Feb. 3 to buy American Medical for \$20 a share, or about \$1.74 billion, but that bid was rejected.

Pesch is a privately held company, based in Chicago, with interests in health care, information systems and real estate. American Medical, based in California, operates 159 health-care facilities worldwide.

Pesch said it would exchange \$17 in cash, preferred stock with an indicated value of \$4 and common stock with a \$1 value for each of American Medical's 86.9 million shares.

TECH: Parallel Processor

(Continued from first finance page)

its systems that it said would increase performance by up to 50 percent on some applications.

Prime's minicomputer firm that primarily serves the engineering market, announced last month that it planned to announce a parallel processor in the second quarter. Prices at less than \$1 million, the model is targeted at engineers and researchers who might be considering a supercomputer.

"It's about 10 times as fast as a super-minicomputer," said Carl Ledbetter, Prime's vice president for scientific computing, "but it is priced at one-tenth the price of a super." He said that the computer would operate at a speed of 40 nanoseconds, or 40 billionths of a second, and unlike a supercomputer, would require no special environment or exotic parts.

Cray executives have said that their computers do not compete with the parallel processors, which start at about \$300,000. But they say their models are for more sophisticated users.

Some industry observers said that Cray's announcement earlier this month of a new low-end supercomputer that will be priced lower than its next-in-line product is an attempt to compete with the emerging class of computer vendors promoting parallel capabilities.

Cray's new SMP/14SE, available in the second quarter, will sell for \$2.5 million and will operate at a speed faster than 4.5 nanoseconds.

COMPANY NOTES

Arab National Bank of Riyadh reported 1986 net earnings of 152 million riyals (about \$40.5 million), down 17.9 percent from 185.1 million riyals in 1985. It said assets rose 18.9 percent to 12,382 billion riyals, and deposits rose 21.2 percent to 10,610 billion riyals. Provisions for non-performing loans rose 118.7 percent, to 86.6 million riyals.

Bank of America announced a \$400 million public offering of securities backed by credit-card loans, believed to be the first such offering. Investors buying the certificates — with a minimum denomination of \$5,000 — would receive the cash flow from repayments on about 837,000 Visa card accounts, but would absorb losses if the loan default rate ran abnormally high.

Bankers Trust Australia Ltd., the investment unit of Bankers Trust New York Corp., said net profit rose 54 percent, to 34.2 million Australian dollars (about \$23 million) in the 11 months ended Nov. 30, from 22.2 million dollars in all of 1985.

Ford Motor Co. said its Lincoln-Mercury-Markon dealers had ordered 30,583 of the 1988 model Mercury Trancers through Feb. 23, and that the division expected to sell 40,000 this calendar year. A Tracer station wagon will be produced in late spring, Ford said.

Haggeney NV of Amsterdam, a subsidiary of First

Pacific International Ltd. of Hong Kong, acquired full ownership of the Hong Kong trading company Morrison, Son & Jones Ltd., a former subsidiary of the ITM Group of Luxembourg that represents several manufacturers of cosmetics and other household items.

Hong Kong Land Co. Ltd. has agreed to sell several undeveloped sites in Hong Kong to Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. for about 1.36 billion Hong Kong dollars (about \$174 million).

National Australia Bank Ltd. said it plans to expand and consolidate its New Zealand operations, with its 74 percent-owned subsidiary, Broadbank Corp. Ltd., acquiring two other units, National Australia Finance Ltd. and the merchant bank National Australia Ltd. The other Broadbank shareholder, Government Life Insurance Corp. of New Zealand, will integrate its merchant bank, First Governor's Ltd., into Broadbank.

Toshiba Corp. said that in April it will begin marketing in Japan semiconductor integrated circuits made by Motorola Inc. of the United States, including devices widely used for mainframe computers and measuring instruments.

Yasukawa Manufacturing Corp. of America, a Japanese company, said it will build a \$10 million automobile parts plant in Portland, Tennessee.

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Shanghai has always been one of the most important foreign trade centres in China. The quality of Shanghai exports is among the best in the country, and the products from China National Chemicals Import & Export Corporation, Shanghai Branch are no exception.

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Banco Santander:

The Spanish bank with the highest market value

Consolidated Financial Highlights
(US dollars* in millions)

	At 31st December		Increase
	1986	1985	%
Total Assets	20,946.8	17,460.8	19.9
Customers' deposits	12,895.7	11,824.3	9.1
Loans and discounts	7,955.5	6,434.7	23.6
Shareholders' equity	951.8	886.4	7.4
— per share (US dollars)	10.2	9.6	6.3
Market capitalization	3,085.2	1,291.5	138.9
Income before taxes, depreciation and provisions	646.3	500.4	29.2
Income before taxes	243.9	178.3	36.8
Net income	167.3	131.3	27.4
Earnings per share (US dollars)	1.8	1.4	28.6
Dividend per share (US dollars)	0.67	0.56	20.0

* Conversion rate: US \$ 1 = 132.395 Spanish pesetas

493,451 shareholders

1,590 offices in 23 countries

If you would like a copy of the 1986 Annual Report, please telephone or write to the Manager.

□ Banco Santander, 375 Park Avenue, New York NY 10152. Tel.: (212) 826-4350.

□ Banco Santander, 10 Moorgate, London EC2R 6LB. Tel.: 01-606 7766.

□ Banco Santander, International Division, Castellana, 75, 28046 Madrid, Spain.

The annual shareholders' meeting of Banco Santander was held on 7th February 1987 in Santander, Spain



Banco Santander

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips on Weak Economic Data

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar lost ground against most major currencies Thursday in New York and Europe because of weak U.S. economic data, although comments by the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board stemmed the decline.

Traders in New York said that the dollar slipped after the Commerce Department announced a 7.5 percent plunge in durable goods orders to U.S. factories in January. The currency recovered slightly after a statement by Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, warning of the consequences of a weak dollar.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8230 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8255 Wednesday, and at 152.975 yen, down from 153.375. It slipped to 6.0710 French francs from 6.0755 and to 1.5350 Swiss francs from 1.5385.

It also fell against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5405, up from \$1.5385.

European traders said they were inclined to sell the dollar because of the performance of the U.S. economy.

But that inclination, they said, is

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	1.8230	-0.0025
French franc	6.0710	-0.0045
Japanese yen	152.975	-0.400
Swiss franc	1.5350	-0.0035
British pound	1.5405	+0.0020

Source: Reuters

still offset by fears that central banks of the United States and other leading industrial nations will intervene and buy dollars if it looks like the currency is falling again following their agreement in Paris last weekend to stabilize exchange rates.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8235 DM, up from the day's low of 1.8110 DM but down slightly from 1.8275 DM at Wednesday's close. It closed at 153.07 yen, down from 153.60.

The dollar also ended lower against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5395, up from \$1.5385.

European currency markets reacted negatively to news that durable goods orders had plunged. They also were worried that new figures to be released Friday on U.S. trade

in January would be worse than expected.

They were watching particularly for any revision in the \$10.7 billion trade deficit for December, a figure that was far lower than expected and proved a major factor in stemming the dollar's decline last month.

But Mr. Volcker's comments helped the dollar edge back upward. He told Congress that the United States had made no commitments on monetary policy in Paris, but he declined to rule out the possibility of a more restrictive stance in the event of a further decline in the dollar.

In New York, after news of the drop in durable goods, Fed dealers were quickly on the telephone inquiring about spreads and market conditions, traders said.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8245 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8248 DM Wednesday, and in Paris at 6.0740 French francs, unchanged. It closed in Zurich at 1.5395 Swiss francs, down from 1.5397.

(Reuters, AFP)

DEBT: Brazil Ready to Brief Foreign Officials on Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

March 20 for banks to sign its long-delayed \$7.7 billion commercial loan pact.

Argentina, as expected, reimposed a freeze on prices and wages as "an emergency measure" to combat surging inflation.

The television network said that the government's five-point plan, in addition to calling for a review of repayment terms, also calls for Brazil to accept "participation" by the International Monetary

Fund, providing this does not imply IMF monitoring or control over the country's economy. IMF economists would be limited to yearly inspection visits.

Brazil would ease the way for new foreign investment, it added, and would launch a rigid austerity program.

In addition, the television network said, Brazil would receive \$400 million in new IMF loans this year, probably under an account that compensates for falling export earnings.

The government did not immediately comment on the Globo report. Mr. Gross said negotiating positions will be revealed later. He said, Brazil is looking for a "definitive" solution.

Mr. Gross, speaking to foreign journalists Thursday, also said that foreign bankers must agree to "capitalize interest," a procedure they up to now have resisted, under which some or all annual interest would be converted into new loans instead of being paid.

"There has been a qualitative change in Brazil's position," he said. "People were always looking for immediate, localized solutions, and bankers were happy as long as they were receiving interest, but no one was looking for a definitive resolution."

Brazil last year paid foreign banks \$9.3 billion in interest, representing \$66 for every person in a country where three out of five wage-earners receive \$25 a week or less.

Brazil's presidential adviser Rubens Ricuperli said that Latin American countries are now worse off than they were in 1980. "We are in a crisis, we are sending abroad our standard of living."

Earlier, Mr. Gross said at a news conference that the government was temporarily taking control of the central banks in Rio de Janeiro, Ceara, Mato Grosso, Maranhao and Santa Catarina states.

Mr. Fumero said the banks have a total deficit of about \$2 billion. Mexico's commercial loan, approved in principle in September by a steering committee of Mexico's major private creditors, has been delayed for months by the refusal of more than a hundred of Mexico's 450 private banks to contribute.

As of Tuesday, Mexico said it had commitments from 320 banks to lend \$7.448 billion, or nearly 97 percent of its goal.

The \$7.7 billion commercial loan would complement an equivalent amount of credits from government and multilateral lenders, and would bring the country's total debt to an estimated \$103 billion.

While Argentine negotiators in New York sought easier repayment terms from commercial banks for the nation's \$33 billion foreign debt, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille also announced a 6.7 percent currency devaluation during an address broadcast to the nation Wednesday night.

The measures, which were quickly attacked from political parties on the left and right, would freeze prices at their levels of last Monday.

Egypt Pact Set

Egypt has reached a tentative agreement with the International Monetary Fund on changes to its economy, and in return will get about \$300 million in balance-of-payments support. The New York Times reported from Cairo.

The agreement, announced Wednesday, would allow Egypt to reschedule the portion of its \$36.6 billion in foreign debt owed to creditor nations belonging to the so-called Paris Club.

Chile, Banks Agree on \$10.6 Billion In Refinancing at Low Interest Rate

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chile reached agreement with its bank lenders Thursday on a \$10.6 billion refinancing package that gives it the second-lowest interest rate ever accorded a Latin nation in a debt restructuring.

The new pact also allows payments once a year instead of every six months, freeing up \$440 million in new money for the nation.

The accord ended weeks of talks between the 12-bank committee headed by Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Herman Somerville, Chile's chief debt negotiator.

Although Chile is one of the "Baker 15" countries, chosen by the U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d last year for World Bank assistance in return for structural adjustments in their economies, the package was completed without participation of the World Bank because of U.S. "displeasure" over Chile's human rights record.

The deal amends previous refinancings of debt due in 1983-84 and 1986-87, and includes Chile's \$1.5 billion of bank debt due through 1991. All of the debt was bundled together and refinanced for 15 years with a six-year grace period when no principal will be repaid.

Interest will be paid at a margin of 1 percentage point over the benchmark London interbank offered rate for Eurodollar deposits, a sharp reduction from the 1 1/2 percent over Libor it was paying.

The rate was also reduced on money it received in 1984 and 1985, plus on a \$300 million co-financing loan by the World Bank in 1985.

The 1-point margin over Libor is the second-lowest won by a Latin American debtor since the region's debt crisis erupted in August 1982, with only Mexico's margin lower, at 13/16 point over Libor. The 1-point spread compares with a rate of 1 1/2 point on Chile's last new loan and debt-rescheduling package, which was signed in 1985.

The lower margins will save Chile an additional \$65 million a year on a total foreign debt of \$21 billion, Mr. Somerville said.

THE EUROMARKETS

Morgan's Novel Stars and Stripes Issues Are a Quick Sellout

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — A bit of flap-raising by Morgan Guaranty Trust on Thursday brought to the Euromarket a pair of floating-rate securities dubbed "Stars" and "Stripes."

The securities are floating-rate notes for Denmark in Deutsche marks and British sterling, created through Morgan's purchasing at bargain-basement prices Denmark's existing Eurodollar FRNs.

A Morgan spokesman said the bank was able to buy the Eurodollar notes at prices ranging from 96.85 to 97.30 and, through the use of currency swaps, repackaged the notes into DM and sterling FRNs.

Morgan's competitors, however, interpreted the repackaging to mean that the bank — which was the original lead manager of the \$1 billion FRN — had been left sitting with a huge stock of paper that it

was now desperately trying to get off its books.

Morgan spokesmen called the rumors absurd. They said the price of the paper had been badly affected by the crisis in the market for perpetual FRNs since the record-low coupon on the dollar issue — 1/4 point below the London interbank bid rate, or Libid — was no longer regarded as an acceptable rate of return.

In any event, the repackaging has removed some \$320 million of the Danish Eurodollar floaters from the market, and the price of the paper has risen — trading Thursday at 97.75.

At 97, the price at which Morgan bought the paper, the dollar FRNs were yielding the equivalent of 3/16-point over the London interbank offered rate, or Libor. That high yield, Morgan officials said,

gave them the profit to arrange the swaps to create the synthetic issues.

Two single-purpose entities were created, one with the acronym Stars and the other Stripes. Stars is selling 300 million DM of nine-and-a-half-year FRNs paying 3/16-point over Libor for the first five-and-a-half years, and 1/4 point over Libor thereafter. Fees total 10 basis points, or 0.1 percent.

Stripes is selling 2100 million of nine-and-a-half-year bonds paying interest of 20 basis points over Libor for the first five-and-a-half years, and then 1/4 point over Libor.

Stars and Stripes pass the proceeds to Morgan — which in effect is lending the bank DM and sterling — while the bank effectively lends these entities dollars.

"This creates a position that fits the asset position" that Morgan wanted to run, the spokesman said.

As Denmark's Eurodollar notes are callable in two-and-a-half years, and as the minimum maturity of notes that can be issued in DM and sterling is five years, Morgan has arranged a contingent position for Dresdner Bank to accept the funds received if the Danish notes are called and to continue the borrowing until the DM and sterling notes can be called.

In effect, Dresdner is saying it is ready to borrow dollars at Libid less 1/4.

Although the FRN market itself has largely been closed to new issues because of the prolonged crisis in the market for perpetual floaters, the relatively high coupons offered on the DM and sterling floaters made both issues an instant sellout.

However, some bankers questioned what effect such relatively high yields would have on the rest of the dated FRN market.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4:00 P.M. New York Time

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. 1986 High Low 4 P.M. CLOS

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STAMPING: U.S. Automakers Retool for Efficiency

(Continued from first finance page)

As they studied the Japanese companies, American engineers realized that the ability to change dies quickly was an enormous advantage. For one thing, changing dies in minutes rather than hours means vastly greater utilization of the stamping machines. "A typical American plant would run a machine 7.5 hours a day on two shifts because of the time it took to change dies, while the Japanese would be running over 15 hours a day," said James Harbour, an independent manufacturing consultant who formerly worked for Chrysler.

Changing dies quickly also made possible shorter production runs, cutting inventory and warehouse costs. This was no small consideration in an industry obsessed with matching a similar Japanese strategy, known as "just-in-time production."

Modern stamping presses are equipped with sliding platforms known as "rolling bolsters," which are designed to speed the changes.

GM's Japanese IHMI machine is equipped with a special set of these platforms off to one side.

When the dies are to be changed, they are automatically uncoupled from the lifting mechanism, and moved away as the alternate set of platforms moves into place. Chrysler lifts the dies from the unused platforms and replaces them with other sets while the presses continue production.

"Die changes are casual events today," said Louis R. Campbell, manufacturing manager for GM's Chevrolet-Pontiac-Oldsmobile group, which operates the Mansfield plant.

The new stamping presses also operate faster than their predecessors and come in groups, complete with automation that moves unfinished parts from machine to machine in a continuous flow. These transfer presses are providing Detroit with major increases in productivity.

Modern stamping presses are

equipped with sliding platforms

known as "rolling bolsters," which

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BOOK BRIEFS

UNDERSTANDING TOSCANINI, by Joseph Horowitz. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Joseph Horowitz, a former music writer for The New York Times who is now the program director for the 92nd Street Y in Manhattan, has written a laudably serious book about the most famous of all conductors, Arturo Toscanini. During his lifetime (1867-1957), no musician was more venerated than Toscanini, but now his star has dimmed. Younger musicians and music fans profess a greater interest in his rival and antipode, the mystical German Wilhelm Furtwängler, and RCA Victor has done a poor job of keeping Toscanini's finest performances in print and in the best possible LP and CD transfers.

Horowitz tries very hard to take Toscanini seriously as an artist, although he undervalues the sheer visceral impact of the conductor's performances. But this book is not really so much about Toscanini as about Americans' response to him. The subtitle tells it all, about Horowitz's intentions and also his quirky idiosyncrasies: "How He Became an American Culture-God and Helped Create a New Audience for Old Music."

According to this book, Toscanini's fame during his tenure with the Metropolitan Opera (1908-15), the New York Philharmonic (1926-36) and especially, from 1937 to 1954, the NBC Symphony, was extended and distorted by the mass media. The result, Horowitz argues, was the ossification of symphonic repertoire (that of Toscanini and of those who followed him), the reduction of classical music to a canon of dead "masterpieces," the isolation of new music, the spawning of hundreds of literalist epigones and the certification of present-day celebrity adulation epitomized by yet another Italian superstar, Luciano Pavarotti.

This honorable book's faults are, I think, two. First, it is far too long. The polemical points could be focused into an article or a slim volume; they hardly require 492 pages. The second flaw is that this whole matter, of the corruption of American musical taste, is both questionable and better approached thematically than personally. One of Horowitz's chief influences, the gloomy Theodor Adorno, set the tone with his "Sociology of Music" and "Philosophy of Modern Music." All by himself, Toscanini can't quite bear the weight of responsibility Horowitz lays upon him.

TONGUES OF FLAME, by The Parks. Grove Press, 196 West Houston Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

This first novel by a young British writer takes two subjects charged with passion — sex

and religion — and mixes them into a powerful, unusual story. Its narrator is a 15-year-old boy, Ricky Bowen, son of a suburban cleric whose church is suddenly swept away in a frenzy of charismatic religion. In its very first paragraph, the novel draws in the reader and introduces Tim Parks's beguiling prose style.

"It was Donald Rolandsen brought the Sword of the Spirit into our house and it would have been about 1968. The world was full of strange new things just then I remember: there were wars and threats of wars and marches, an explosion of new hairstyles and new religions, and so perhaps it wasn't surprising that the Sword of the Spirit should have arrived that year, the tongues of flame and the dove and all the things she brought with her like leaves in a whirlwind. Nevertheless, my mother wasn't pleased at first."

"Tongues of Flame," is a rite-of-passage novel that far exceeds the usual limitations of the genre; Tim Parks is reported to have completed his second novel, and on the evidence of his first we can look forward to it with genuine pleasure.

THE NEXT LEFT: The History of a Future, by Michael Harrington. Henry Holt, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10175.

Not every reader will agree with Michael Harrington when he writes in "The Next Left," his latest book, "The West is living through an economic and social crisis so unprecedented in its tempo, so complex in its effects, that it is many who do not even know that such a thing is happening." Some would argue that taking place under control, interest rates still coming down, the stock market beginning to decline and the level of unemployment reaching record highs, the reason some people are aware that a crisis is occurring is simply because there isn't one occurring to be aware of the first place.

Still, even skeptics must admire the flair with which the author presents his case. There is a dashing of his title, for one thing. It's the "next left," not the last one, he's going to describe, it's the "history of a future" no less — one several that "are possible now" — that he is going to give us.

There's the freshness of his economic analysis, for another thing. It wasn't John Maynard Keynes who discovered what would make American economy thrive in the 20th century, it was Henry Ford, anticipating Keynes, who proposed that mass production requires mass consumption, which means higher wages. T. S. Eliot, or what leftist historians call Fordism, even defines "the basic principle that was given coherence to the New Deal — a coherent that Roosevelt himself understood most implicitly," writes Harrington.

And, according to him, Fordism has made Ronald Reagan look like a winner, for shifting the tax burden to the poor and reducing the welfare payments they receive, he called "Keynesianism for the rich," which appears to be a recovery. But "the economy is booby-trapped," Harrington insists. "The Next Left" is really two books: one, a vigorous analysis of the economic and the other a vague exhortation for leftist to improve the future. Finally, all that Harrington demonstrates in "The Next Left" is the all familiar lesson that it's easier to weave a plot out of the past than it is to project the future. (Christopher Lehmann-Haupt)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, from a qualifying match in the first stage of Grand National Team play in New York, South vindicated her optimistic bidding, drawing the right inferences when a diamond was led against six hearts. The lead of dummy's long suit suggested that West had reasons for not leading any of the other suits.

The spade finesse was therefore a good bet, so after winning the diamond ace, South led to the spade jack. She then led the heart queen, a normal play that turned out badly since West's nine now became a sure trick.

After taking her high trump, South led to the spade ace, threw a club on the diamond king and returned to the spade king. The ending was this:

NORTH		WEST		EAST		SOUTH	
♠	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♥	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	A 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	K J 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

North and South were South West North
 3 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass 8 ♠ Pass 9 ♠ Pass 10 ♠ Pass 11 ♠ Pass 12 ♠ Pass 13 ♠ Pass 14 ♠ Pass 15 ♠ Pass 16 ♠ Pass 17 ♠ Pass 18 ♠ Pass 19 ♠ Pass 20 ♠ Pass 21 ♠ Pass 22 ♠ Pass 23 ♠ Pass 24 ♠ Pass 25 ♠ Pass 26 ♠ Pass 27 ♠ Pass 28 ♠ Pass 29 ♠ Pass 30 ♠ Pass 31 ♠ Pass 32 ♠ Pass 33 ♠ Pass 34 ♠ Pass 35 ♠ Pass 36 ♠ Pass 37 ♠ Pass 38 ♠ Pass 39 ♠ Pass 40 ♠ Pass 41 ♠ Pass 42 ♠ Pass 43 ♠ Pass 44 ♠ Pass 45 ♠ Pass 46 ♠ Pass 47 ♠ Pass 48 ♠ Pass 49 ♠ Pass 50 ♠ Pass 51 ♠ Pass 52 ♠ Pass 53 ♠ Pass 54 ♠ Pass 55 ♠ Pass 56 ♠ Pass 57 ♠ Pass 58 ♠ Pass 59 ♠ Pass 60 ♠ Pass 61 ♠ Pass 62 ♠ Pass 63 ♠ Pass 64 ♠ Pass 65 ♠ Pass 66 ♠ Pass 67 ♠ Pass 68 ♠ Pass 69 ♠ Pass 70 ♠ Pass 71 ♠ Pass 72 ♠ Pass 73 ♠ Pass 74 ♠ Pass 75 ♠ Pass 76 ♠ Pass 77 ♠ Pass 78 ♠ Pass 79 ♠ Pass 80 ♠ Pass 81 ♠ Pass 82 ♠ Pass 83 ♠ Pass 84 ♠ Pass 85 ♠ Pass 86 ♠ Pass 87 ♠ Pass 88 ♠ Pass 89 ♠ Pass 90 ♠ Pass 91 ♠ Pass 92 ♠ Pass 93 ♠ Pass 94 ♠ Pass 95 ♠ Pass 96 ♠ Pass 97 ♠ Pass 98 ♠ Pass 99 ♠ Pass 100 ♠ Pass 101 ♠ 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SPORTS

Warren Spahn Remembers Springs Past

By David Lamb

Los Angeles Times Service

HARTSHORNE, Oklahoma — The road out of Hartshorne follows the pot holes and washes in the shadows of aspen. The snow along the way to the Diamond Star Ranch is melting now, and in the first flush of a false spring, the hard, dead earth has turned spongy underfoot, as though to promise that the cold nights will soon be gone and that in the sunshine of summer days anything is possible.

But the owner of the Diamond Star could never be patient in February. In this season between the seasons, in this dark void that for 21 years preceded spring training in Florida, Warren Spahn, the ageless miracle-maker of the Boston and Milwaukee Braves, heard two voices: One, deep and fearful, whispered, "No athlete can go on forever." The other — the one that spoke the loudest — said, "Strive to excel and you cannot be defeated."

Spahn played baseball until he was 44 — enjoying some of his finest successes after 40 — and for most of his career was to pitching what Michelangelo was to painting. He wrote the record book for left-handers, won every award there was to win, was voted into the Hall of Fame and became to many a symbol of a simpler day when ballplayers gave loyalty to a single team for their entire careers, got high on victories instead of cocaine and considered themselves fortunate to get a \$1,500 raise after an outstanding season.

"They talk about pressure today, but whatever happened to the word 'challenge' — the intensity to excel?" Spahn asked, shifting his blue jeans into first, his wheels spinning over hillside rocks, as he moved across the Diamond Star to check his herd of 250 heifers.

"It's that desire to be greater than the other guy that makes a person worth his salt, whether he's a petroleum engineer or a ball player or what, and I'm not sure the kids today have it like the old guard did. I'm not one of those guys who says everything was best in the old days. If there's a better way to do it, I want to learn it, but still, I'm just not sure the kids now have the same dedication we did."

Spahn turned the Jeep south along the ridge line that tracks the Kiamichi Mountains. He is 65 now and last headed to spring training with his wife, LoRene, 22 years ago. When he bought the Diamond Star in 1948 — the year the Braves won the National League pennant — it was only 50 acres. Now it

sprawls across 2,800 acres (1,128 hectares), accumulated parcel by parcel. During the winters, he built and patched fences, bulldozed the scrub to make hay fields and pasture land, dug the ponds to provide water for his cattle. By the time February arrived each year, his spirit ached for the uncomplicated delights of a season in the sun.

"Usually you had your contract signed by now," said Spahn, who as the winningest left-hander in history earned a top salary of \$87,500 —

back. It would get so we didn't even have anything to argue about. John was always the gentleman, but was he ever stingy, and he usually had the last word. Of course, I later found out he was earning \$15,000, so I can understand why he didn't want to give it away."

What would Spahn be worth at today's market prices? He smiles and rolls his eyes. "Everyone asks me that," he says. "But how can you look back? Hell, I'd just like to be 21 again and have all my hair."



Warren Spahn in action at an old-timers game.

hardly more than meal money for today's players whose average pay is \$412,520 a year.

"I'd sit there across the desk from John Quinn," who was the Braves general manager, "after winning 22, 23 games the year before, and he wouldn't even offer more money. I'd say, 'John, what do I have to do to get a raise?' And he'd say, 'You're paid to win.'"

"He'd write down a figure on a piece of paper and push it across the desk to me. I'd scratch it out, write in a new figure, and push it

back. The walls and shelves of the office are covered with trophies, plaques, pictures and mementos of his achievements during Milwaukee's golden age of baseball. Sometimes Spahn — the son of a wallpaper salesman who earned \$27 a week, holder of a battle for the Remagen Bridge and the winner of 363 major league victories — looks up from his desk, almost surprised, and asks himself, "Hey, did I really do all that?"

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"There's a feeling of emptiness at first as though you don't exist any-

more," he said. "You think no one gives a damn about you. I was never divorced, but it must be like that. You just have to go out and build a new life for yourself. Some athletes can never handle it, and that leaves them bitter. Well, I decided I was going to be productive until I die."

Fan letters still trickle into the ranch, two decades after he threw his last major-league fastball, at the rate of five or six a day. He is in demand across the country as a speaker, does promotional work for Equitable Assurance Co., AT&T and Borden's, plays in old-timers' baseball games, participates in the Los Angeles Dodgers' Fantasy Camp for nonprofessionals only good enough to dream, helps the commissioner of baseball on youth projects, appears in sporting events, plays in celebrity golf tournaments and earns \$2,000 to sign autographs and talk baseball for a few hours at shows where baseball cards are traded by their collectors.

So Spahn, a widower since his wife died nine years ago, is on the move constantly, earning more now than he did during his playing days, and staying at the ranch for only a few days at a stretch. Back his comfortable three-bedroom ranch house, he went into the office to call his son Greg in Tulsa for a golf game. Told that the course at Indian Springs Country Club was still covered with snow, he said, "The hell with it. Let's play anyway." Greg, 38, an honors graduate of the University of Oklahoma, is Spahn's only child; the two of them have remained close friends and are partners in Spahn's business affairs.

There is the ranch, which is incorporated and includes an oil well generating \$500 a month. There are other oil investments too, three rented houses in Florida, and Spahn Enterprises, Spahn, who was always more comfortable making money than spending it, works at a metal desk and has a telephone answering machine that he never turns on. He has no secretary, no agent, no staff.

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl embraced Toni Schumacher, the goalkeeper, after West Germany's loss in the World Cup final.

German Goalkeeper Punished for His Drug Allegations

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The star goalkeeper Toni Schumacher, who has raised an uproar with allegations that West Germany's leading soccer players are taking stimulant drugs, lost his job Thursday as captain of the national team.

The German Soccer Federation, in announcing the move, also temporarily suspended the World Cup star from the national team.

Schumacher, 32, was dropped from a 23-man squad that will go into training camp March 9-11 to prepare for an exhibition match March 25 against Israel in Tel Aviv.

The federation said it would meet March 6-7 to discuss Schumacher's allegations, made in his new book, "Anpflanz" (Kickoff). But it said it was suspending the goalkeeper from the national team for the time being.

The national team manager, Franz Beckenbauer, was due to announce the squad on Wednesday but postponed the decision until Thursday to have more time to consult with the federation.

"I have now read the whole book and it's even dumber than I had thought before," Beckenbauer said Thursday.

West Germany, behind Schumacher's solid goalkeeping, finished second to Argentina in last summer's World Cup in Mexico. With 76 international games for West Germany, Schumacher ranks

seventh on the all-time national list.

He sparked a heated debate and sharp reactions in soccer circles when advance copies of his book began circulating this week.

The book alleges that many top West German first-division players have been using performance-enhancing substances for years.

Schumacher has been suspended by his club, FC Cologne, for Saturday's league match against Eintracht Frankfurt.

FC Cologne announced it would conduct drug tests before Saturday's game in what Michael Meier, the manager, said was an attempt to clear the club's reputation.

The majority of leading soccer officials and league physicians have called for regular drug testing to see whether Schumacher's allegations are true.

In an interview with Die Welt newspaper published Thursday, Schumacher said he was happy that FC Cologne was conducting the drug tests.

"It's a beginning. Without my book, the controls would not have come so fast," Schumacher said.

The book also criticizes several of Schumacher's teammates on the national squad.

The sweeper Klaus Augenthaler of Bayern Munich and several other players have been quoted in press reports as saying they would refuse to be on the national team if Schumacher retained his place.

SPORTS BRIEFS

WBA Strips Hagler, IBF Spinks

CARACAS (AP) — Marvin Hagler, undisputed world middleweight champion, has been stripped of his World Boxing Association title for refusing to fight the top-ranked challenger, Herol Graham, a WBA spokesman has said.

He said Wednesday that the decision was taken by the WBA's executive committee because Hagler had agreed to fight Sugar Ray Leonard on April 6. Hagler had obtained a temporary injunction in Boston restraining the WBA from taking away his title.

In Newark, New Jersey, the International Boxing Federation said Thursday that it had lifted Michael Spinks' heavyweight title because he had refused to fight its top-ranked contender, Tony Tucker. The IBF said the vacant title would be filled by the winner of an elimination series between Tucker and No. 2 contender, James (Buster) Douglas.

Akron Acts on Football Growth Pains

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — The University of Akron has temporarily relieved its athletic director, Dave Adams, of fiscal responsibility and has brought in an outside consultant in an effort to halt the problems caused largely by an ambitious football program.

The moves were announced Wednesday by President William V. Muse during the monthly meeting of the trustees. They follow the report last month of a \$585,306 deficit in the athletic program caused by overspending and less-than-expected attendance in the 1986 football season.

The moves also follow reports of complaints that basketball and other programs were suffering because of the preference given football. The attention given football includes the hiring of the former Notre Dame coach, Gerry Faust, who had his first season last year.

The consultant will be Frank Broyles, athletic director at the University of Arkansas.

Chinese Retain Table Tennis Titles

NEW DELHI (APF) — The Chinese men and women won the team competitions Thursday at the world table tennis championships, and two Chinese were chosen the best players.

Chen Longcan, the world No. 2, earned 84 points by winning all 13 matches he played in the world team competition that ended Thursday with China retaining the men's title by whitewashing Sweden, 5-0. Jiao Zhimin, the 24-year-old three-time national champion, piled up 48 points in her eight appearances during the women's team competition that helped China win the women's crown for the seventh time in a row.

Europe May See More of the NFL

LONDON (AP) — A Super Bowl rematch of the New York Giants and the Denver Broncos will be played as a National Football League exhibition game in Europe this summer, it was reported Thursday.

Several British newspapers said the game might wind up at Wembley Stadium, where a crowd of more than 80,000 watched the Chicago Bears beat the Dallas Cowboys in August. "The idea is to give Wembley fans a Super Bowl repeat," the Daily Mirror quoted an NFL official, Dick Maxwell, as saying.

The Times said the NFL also was considering sites in Berlin and Cardiff, Wales. It quoted an official as saying that an international game was on the agenda for the NFL owners' meeting in Hawaii in mid-March.

For the Record

A victory by Lloyd Honeyghan, the welterweight champion, over Johnny Rumples last Sunday has been ruled a non-title fight by the World Boxing Council. The bout was scheduled for 15 rounds; the WBC holds its title fights to 12 for medical reasons.

Johnny Rodgers, who won a Heisman Trophy at Nebraska, has been sentenced to six months in jail in San Diego for assaulting a technician who was trying to disconnect Rodgers' cable television hookup. (AP)

Four South Pacific territories — the Cook Islands, American Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu — have been admitted to the Olympic movement, the president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch, announced Thursday in Sydney. (APF)

VANTAGE POINT/Ken Denlinger

SMU Penalty: Blatant Banditry, Proper Justice

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Because the men who ran the football section of its sandbox acted like immature adolescents for more than a decade, Southern Methodist University was treated in kind by the NCAA. For misbehaving two years ago, the Mustangs were put on probation; for rifling the cookie jar, with both fists, before that punishment was even close to finished, the brass got grounded. Told they couldn't go out and play with their buddies for a year.

Wednesday's action is sad for college sports; it's also somewhat historic. And encouraging, about time blatant banditry was slapped with proper justice. In the last 12 years, SMU has been nailed five times by the relatively undermanned NCAA enforcement staff. Little wonder some of its cynics have been calling the place Scandal Mountain Unbelievably.

Those vaguely familiar with the NCAA's so-called "death penalty" might consider the Mustangs only half-dead, because football was canceled for just one season instead of the maximum two. But that and future sanctions all but assure that SMU will not be much of a factor well into the 1990s.

"They have effectively removed SMU from Division I-A football," said the executive director of the College Football Association, Chuck Neuma. "It seems awfully harsh."

Still, nobody deserves it more. Twice slapped on probation in the '80s, SMU kept playing anyway. Perhaps it was improvising on a theory many NFL linemen use: the smart time to really hold is the play immediately after being called for holding.

The most recent SMU sins were too flagrant for anybody to ignore. David Stanley, a former linebacker, confessed on television to receiving \$750 a month from an assistant coach fired for

Sins of the Methodists

The Associated Press

BLOOMINGTON, Indiana — Indiana's basketball coach, Bob Knight, says that as a Methodist, he's pleased penalties were imposed on Southern Methodist University.

He said he likes Notre Dame because "the Catholics know how to play and win without cheating. I'm a Methodist, and apparently we don't. So I'm glad to see that happen."

the 1985 mess. Stanley said he also received a \$25,000 lump sum.

A Dallas newspaper reported that Albert Reese, a tight end, was living rent free in an apartment supplied by a booster who had been banned from associating with the football program. The school initiated an investigation — and invited the NCAA to join it.

"I didn't want to hear something in one ear and whisper it into another," said the university's faculty representative, Lonnie Kliever, a religion professor who led the internal probe. "I wanted the NCAA to be there when we heard about it for the first time."

Kliever also told The Associated Press the school never considered abandoning the sport. "We feel it has a place on campus and we wanted to do football right. With our special admissions, and starting from the ground up, we believe we can control the program."

There will be nothing to control for a year, and not a whole lot for quite some time. Sanctions that last until 1990 include: reducing the number of scholarships each year from 25 to 15 for three years, cutting the number of assistant coaches from nine to five and limiting off-

campus recruiting to the head coach and four assistants for three years. That's in addition to being allowed to play just seven games, all within the Southwest Conference and all on the road, when the program resumes in 1988.

The effects of the 1985 penalties were just beginning to be felt. From powerhouse teams that featured Eric Dickerson and Craig James, SMU was 6-5 last season, tied for fourth in the conference. No recruiting was signed on national letter-of-intent day this month.

So a program already on the slide plummeted to bottom in a league renowned for its obsession with football and paying whatever price was necessary to win. The only two sports that matter in Texas, someone once cracked, are football and spring football. Of nine SWC schools, seven either are on probation, just coming off probation or under investigation.

Let's take a look at where SMU has been recently and where it figures to go: no scholarships in 1986 (from the prior probation) and no football in 1987; only a total of 45 scholarships the next three years when everybody else has about twice that many.

If capital punishment doesn't stop murder, the death penalty surely will not eliminate cheating by those determined to win big in a hurry. But it's a much-needed deterrent.

In the 1980s, there were only one NCAA enforcement official. In the 1980s, there are at least 15 times as many. As recently as the early 1970s, it was possible for a school to use a player it had cheated to sign in NCAA events. No longer. Now anyone who cheats his socks off is going to get his football or basketball delisted for a year or so.

The next order of NCAA business: reduce the amount of bowl money in football and the basketball playoffs for each school. Make it less attractive to cheat in the first place.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

U.S. College Leaders

TEAM	W	L	Pct.	PTS. Avg.
North Carolina	27	25	.518	92.3
Oklahoma	26	21	.556	93.8
Clemson	27	21	.563	88.9
Providence	24	18	.571	87.2
Michigan	24	17	.588	87.8
Eastern Kentucky	24	16	.600	87.8
Middle Tenn. St.	24	15	.615	86.7
Tulane	23	14	.625	86.7

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					Phoenix
Atlantic Division					L.A. C.
	W	L	Pct.	GB	
Boston	43	14	.750		Cleveland
Philadelphia	31	24	.564	10 1/2	Golden State
Washington	29	27	.517	12	Los Angeles
New York	14	39	.259	29 1/2	Memphis
New Jersey	12	41	.293	31	San Antonio
Central Division					
Detroit	37	17	.685		Fort Worth
Atlanta	34	22	.607	3	San Diego
Chicago	31	24	.563	6 1/2	Utah
Chicago	29	27	.519	9	Bird
Indiana	27	29	.482	10 1/2	San Jose
Cleveland	24	34	.413	16 1/2	
WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division					
Dallas	36	19	.656		Sacramento
San Antonio	31	24	.564	5 1/2	Seattle
Denver	29	27	.518	8 1/2	Thorn
San Antonio	34	22	.607	1 1/2	Denver
San Antonio	19	24	.441	17 1/2	Phoenix
Sacramento	19	27	.410	18 1/2	L.A. L.
Pacific Division					
L.A. Lakers	43	13	.768		Portland
Portland	35	22	.614	8 1/2	Portland
Seattle	27	28	.491	14 1/2	Portland
Oakland	27	28	.491	14 1/2	Portland

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
W	L	T	Pct.
Montreal	27	18	.598
NY Islanders	27	18	.598
NY Rangers	27	18	.598
Washington	26	18	.591
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
New Jersey	24	21	.529
Adams Division			
Hartford	26	18	.591
Montreal	26	17	.606
San Jose	26	17	.606
Calgary	25	18	.579
Edmonton	24	20	.545
Winnipeg	23	21	.519
St. Louis	22	22	.495
Campbell Conference			
Detroit	26	18	.591
St. Louis	26	17	.606
St. Louis	25	18	.579

Transition

BASEBALL			
American League			
AL EAST			
Baltimore	31	17	.646
Boston	29	19	.604
California	28	20	.583
Los Angeles	27	21	.563
Seattle	26	22	.541
AL WEST			
Oakland	31	17	.646
Los Angeles	29	19	.604
San Francisco	28	20	.583
Seattle	27	21	.563
San Diego	26	22	.541
National League			
NL EAST			
Philadelphia	31	17	.646
Atlanta	29	19	.604
San Francisco	28	20	.583
Los Angeles	27	21	.563
San Diego	26	22	.541
NL WEST			
Los Angeles	31	17	.646
San Francisco	29	19	.604
San Diego	28	20	.583
Seattle	27	21	.563
San Francisco	26	22	.541

Tampa Police Rebuke One Officer

For Taunting Gooden During Arrest

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Florida — A policeman will be mildly disciplined for taunting Dwight Gooden, the New York Mets pitcher, during his arrest by hitting a light in his eyes and pretending to be a sportscaster interviewing him, the authorities have said.

But two officers who said "break his arm" during a struggle with Gooden will not be disciplined because the remarks were made in the heat of the arrest, the officials said.

The first officer, David Bryant, will get a letter of counseling, the lightest form of discipline under the department's internal affairs process, Assistant Police Chief A.C. McLane said Wednesday.

A Tampa firefighter told city officials he heard Bryant tell Gooden something like: "Our listeners are waiting to hear something. Do you have any comment?" the report stated. Gooden did not respond.

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OBSERVER

The Wall Street Gang

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — What a squalid, no-class bunch of criminals the Wall Street gang was. All they wanted out of crime was disgustingly excessive wealth. They had no instinct for crime conceived on the legendary scale and not a trace of social responsibility.

The money they took down may have run into billions, but the size of the swag is never the true measure of the criminal nobility. These were not masters of crime, but just bores lacking in every essential for the making of great criminality.

Except for lucking into Wall Street at a moment when greed was being socially rehabilitated and "the bottom line" had replaced Heaven as humanity's favorite destination, the Wall Street gang would have been nothing but petty crooks and cheap financiers.

I recognized their spiritual poverty during a meeting in upper Westchester County which I attended two years ago. One of the participants, an insolent whippersnapper, had attended one of those U.S. graduate schools that give instruction in how to destroy productive companies for fast profits. Upon being introduced, he immediately started calling me "Robin."

"Robin," he said, "I've been running an analysis of your Sherwood Forest operation on my computer and what puzzles me —

"Only my closest friends and Maid Marian call me 'Robin,'" I said. "At the preceding conference of international crime circles, I prefer to be addressed as 'Mister Hood.'"

What puzzled this lout was soon expressed by a more civil colleague while explaining he was disturbed about my flying tourist class from England, particularly since he had paid for seats for Friar Tuck and me on the Concorde:

"Imagine my surprise when I go to the airport looking for an old monk to come off the plane with a well-set-up guy dressed in form-fitting green moleskin, and instead find that Robin Hood is a baby in desperate need of life-saving surgery while Friar Tuck is the kid's penniless, distraught mother."

He was flabbergasted to discover we had given our Concorde seats to the impoverished mother so she could get her dying infant as fast as possible to the only hospital on

earth that could perform the necessary life-saving operation.

More than flabbergasted, he was outraged when I explained that Tuck and I offered him the opportunity to put up the \$300,000 it would cost to buy the baby's life-saving operation and pay the hospital bill for a two-day stay.

"You've got to be kidding," Mister Hood," he said. "The bottom line of your deal is that I'm out \$300,000, after which the old lady takes the baby back to England so he can grow up, become a socialist and raise income-tax rates on people making \$50 million a year."

His colleagues laughed at his innocence. One of them said, "Don't be a sap, guy. When you're talking deals with Mister Hood, you're talking with a master."

Then, addressing me: "How the deal works is, the sucker pays \$300,000, the sawbones takes \$1,000 for the operation, the hospital takes \$185, which is the cost of two days' rental of a hospital room, and Mister Hood gets the remaining \$298,815 as a finder's fee, am I right?"

These people had the instincts of purse snatchers. They would never make it to crime's Hall of Fame. One of them insisted on flattering me as their ideal thief. This was why they had brought me among them. They wanted my secrets.

How had I managed to establish "such an all-time hero image" (their term) despite a life of theft? Yes, they knew I was said to take it from the rich man and give it to the poor man, and that was an inspiring bit of public relations. But how did I get it back from the poor man after the photo opportunity showed me handing it over? Did Tuck and Will Scarlett go to the poor man's place after sundown and tell him he could either come across with the loot or have his kneecaps mashed?

Talk about no-class grifters. Later I heard one of them put up \$300,000 for the baby's operation, got photographed pinning the check to the diaper and made millions selling the picture for publication in stockholders' reports of investment-banking firms hoping to disprove they were in the business of taking it from the poor man to give it to the rich man.

New York Times Service

Soviet TV Looks More Closely at the U.S.

By Ellen Mickiewicz

THE television last week of "Amerika," ABC-TV's mini-series about a fictionalized Soviet takeover of the United States, was a story closely covered on Soviet newscasts for several months. On Feb. 16, "Vremya," the Soviet nightly newscast, noting that the weeklong presentation had begun, showed film of protesters picketing outside ABC's New York studios.

The unusually intense interest in this event is representative of Soviet television's near-obsession with the United States; it also is the reflection of changes that have swept Soviet television, especially in the past year and a half. The look of the programming — through computerized graphics and snappy editing — has become more contemporary. But, more significantly, there is a willingness to report on previously off-bounds subjects, as well as a new openness to multiple points of view and frank on-air debate.

Nonetheless, much anti-American propaganda persists. Mikhail Gorbachev has seized on the medium of television to help persuade his people to work more energetically, and as he put it last fall, "to feel at home in society."

Indeed, Gorbachev and his close adviser and propagandist Alexander Yakovlev clearly believe that television, the first truly mass medium in Soviet history, may be the instrument to break through the ossified deposits of bureaucratic power that this new Soviet leadership has found so resistant to change.

Yet, to accomplish these aims, television in the U.S.S.R. is going to have to be more credible and pay closer attention to what concerns viewers than it has in the past. As the Soviet leadership has said, to be effective, the official media will have to disseminate their version of news first, preempting the widespread penetration of Western radio broadcasts. Gorbachev told his fellow countrymen last fall that he is counting on a more "mature" (that is, better-informed) public and much more subtle and effective news commentators and government spokesmen.

Glasnost, Gorbachev's campaign for openness in the media,



A commentator on "Vremya," the nightly newscast in the Soviet Union.

applies directly to the domestic scene, where the tempo of change has been very rapid. In little more than a year, a variety of new television programs have made their debut. The most successful has been "12th Floor," a monthly series enlisting the participation of teenagers throughout the country via remote hook-ups. Lively discussions are interspersed with a rapidly paced music-video kind of format that features quick cuts, overlapping sound tracks and loud music with a strong beat.

The look of Soviet television has changed, too. Portable video equipment is being distributed to foreign correspondents, helping to shorten the lead time for fast-breaking stories. Last spring, computer graphics were introduced, as was "Studio 20," a five-to-seven-minute segment inserted from time to time into the nightly newscast, during it, a Moscow anchorman brings in live remote check-in the news division's bureau chiefs in a number of the world's capitals to discuss reaction to a significant event (such as an American nuclear test).

There is no doubt that the human costs of the war in Afghanistan are being felt, and Soviet television has been enlisted in an attempt to convert profound concern into patriotism. Battlefield coverage is now frequent.

Disaster coverage, which had started during the Tbilisi earthquake in October 1983, is now evidence of a more positive thrust in certain kinds of coverage. Even more startling was the decision made about a year ago to give Americans who do not agree with Soviet policies real opportunities — and time — to argue their positions on prime time.

The decision to permit Americans to disagree with Soviet positions in prime time was evidenced a year ago in a candid television interview conducted by Vladimir Ponomarev, a Soviet commentator, with Serge Schmemmann, then chief of The New York Times Moscow bureau. Schmemmann's journalistic values to Soviet ones. This was not the 30-second sound bite so often seen in the past, but a debate that lasted close to seven minutes.

The way Americans are depicted on the Soviet viewing public is changing rapidly. In contrast to the unvarying negative portrait of the past, there is now evidence of a more positive thrust in certain kinds of coverage. Even more startling was the decision made about a year ago to give Americans who do not agree with Soviet policies real opportunities — and time — to argue their positions on prime time.

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PEOPLE

Foundation to Get Most Of Warhol's \$15 Million

Andy Warhol's will, filed for probate Wednesday, directs that the bulk of his \$15 million estate be used to establish a foundation "for the advancement of the visual arts." It names Frederick Hughes, Warhol's agent and manager, as executor, and it makes only three personal bequests, giving Hughes \$250,000 and empowering him to provide \$250,000 each to Warhol's two older brothers, John and Paul. Warhol died Sunday at age 58.

Nevada gaming officials denied a casino owner's request that he be allowed to take bets on whether the TV evangelist Oral Roberts will meet a \$4.5 million life-or-death fund-raising goal. Bart Jacka, the Nevada Gaming Control chairman, denied the request from Eugene Masley, owner of Las Vegas' Caesar's Gaming and Casino. Las Vegas, Roberts has said that God had told him he would "call me home" if he did not raise \$4.5 million by the end of March for Oral Roberts University. Roberts also said in a sermon last year that he would die by the end of 1986 if he failed to raise the money. The Dallas Morning News reported, Roberts told a gathering at the Dallas convention center last Easter that God had spoken to him and instructed him to raise the money "by the end of the year" or he would die, according to a tape of the sermon obtained by the newspaper. A Roberts spokeswoman told the newspaper she assumed that, during the Dallas sermon, the evangelist "in the heat of the presentation — he preaches spontaneously — made his own mistake in dates. He preaches and a lot of times he says, 'I don't remember saying that. But I did. There it was on tape.'"

The Chicago Sun-Times is launching a search to replace the syndicated advice columnist Ann Landers, who next month moves to the rival Chicago Tribune after 31 years at the Sun-Times. "We're using the same method we used in choosing Eppie Lederer," Matthew Stern, the Sun-Times editor, said Wednesday, referring to Landers' real name. "She was a suburban housewife when she was hired." Landers will join her twin sister, Abigail Van Buren (Dear Abby), whose advice column also runs in the Tribune.

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